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WASHINGTON.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

CONSOLIDATION OF THREE BOARDS OF FIFTY MEMBERS INTO ONE OF FIFTEEN—"MEMORIALISTS" EMPLOYED BY THE NEW GOVERNING BOARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The District Commissioners on Saturday made additional progress in their work of simplifying the Government of District. They effected a complete reorganization of the School Board system. Under the old Government there have been three sets of Trustees, one for the white schools of Washington City and Georgetown, one for the colored schools, and one for the schools of the county. These Commissioners numbered fifty. They had authority to incur expenditures, of which they made liberal use. The Commissioners say that the schools have been managed in an extravagant manner. These three boards have been consolidated into one, consisting of fifteen persons, five of whom are colored. The purpose of this consolidation is reduced expenditure and increased efficiency. The consolidation of the boards does not imply that there shall be mixed schools, as some of the enemies of the commission state to-night. The colored schools, which receive separate appropriations for their support, are to be in no way merged in the white schools on account of the consolidation of these Trustee Boards. Their affairs are to be kept as at present, entirely separate.

Mr. George W. Riggs and other citizens of the District who have been associated hitherto with the memorialists on Saturday accepted the position of special assessors of taxes for church property, to which they were appointed by the District Commission.

The action of some members of the Tax-payers' Association shows that they have not been able to fully sympathize with the more practical members of their body. Some of the gentlemen have prepared and caused to be published a curious resolution, the passage of which they intend to attempt to secure. The resolution is in these terms.

"*Whereas,* It is reported in the public press that certain persons who held responsible positions under the late Board of Public Works in connection with the accounts thereof, and with measurements of work performed under the direction of said board, are now employed under the present Government of the District; and whereas, the testimony taken and reported to Congress by the Joint Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the late Government of said District furnishes unmistakable evidence of the unfitness of such persons to be again intrusted with the books of accounts and measurements of work within the District aforesaid. Therefore,

Resolved, That this association respectfully but earnestly protest against the employment of any person by the present Government of the District of Columbia who was connected with the late Board of Public Works in any position wherein accounts, measurements, or books or papers relating thereto are to be examined or kept.

Resolved, further, That the attention of the Commissioners of said District be and it is hereby respectfully called to the report (which this association verily believes to be true) that James A. Magruder, Treasurer of the late Board of Public Works, yet remains at the Columbia Building in charge of the books of his late office; and this association respectfully but earnestly protest against allowing the said Magruder access to said books or to any books or papers of the late Board of Public Works."

In marked contrast to this is the significant co-operation of the more sensible memorialists with the new Commissioners. Mr. Geo. W. Riggs was scarcely second to Mr. W. W. Corcoran or to Mr. Columbus Alexander in his opposition to the old District Government. His appointment was made by the following order:

Ordered, That the order relating to Assessors of Taxes, passed July 19, A. D. 1874, be, and is hereby modified so as to provide as follows:

1. That the eleven offices of Assessors of Taxes be, and they are hereby consolidated into six.

2. That George W. Riggs, Henry A. Willard, and Anthony Hyde are hereby appointed Assessors of Taxes.

3. That the above-named Assessors are hereby directed to proceed immediately after their acceptance and qualification to assess for the purposes of the special tax directed by section 4 of the act of Congress of June 20, 1874, all taxable real estate subject to said tax, and not included in the present assessment.

4. That all the real estate in the District, except that belonging to the United States or the District, or that used for educational and charitable purposes, must be included either in the present assessment or the supplemental one herein authorized.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. D. D. SMITH.

There is no mystery about the removal of Supervising Inspector General Smith from his position as Chairman of the board appointed to conduct the experiments upon steam-boilers authorized by Congress. Gen. Smith, by virtue of his position as Chief Inspector, was assigned the position as Chairman of this Board of Experiments. There were associated with him, among others, Messrs. Copeland, of New-York, Robinson, of Boston, Crawford, of Pittsburg, and Holmes, of Ohio. The general management of this fund was intrusted to Gen. Smith, who has made arrangements for all the materials and purchased all the supplies. His associates on the committee acted in an advisory capacity chiefly, and had little practically to do with the technical details of the preparations. As the expenditures were made his associates became dissatisfied with the business management of Gen. Smith. This dissatisfaction they have formally incorporated in resolutions, which they forwarded to the Secretary, with the recommendation that Gen. Smith be removed. This recommendation Gen. Bristow directly transmitted to the President for his action. The President, after careful consideration of the matter, returned the resolution to Gen. Bristow with an indorsement directing the immediate removal of Gen. Smith from his position as Chairman of the commission. This action of the President did not of necessity remove Gen. Smith from his office as Inspector General, but Gen. Smith has decided to resign this latter office, and has already placed his resignation in the hands of the Secretary, to take effect Sept. 1. His associates on the commission represent that there have been expended $60,000 of the appropriation of $100,000, and that this money has not been judiciously expended; indeed, they say that if the remainder of the appropriation is to be spent under the management of Gen. Smith, the intention of Congress in making so large an appropriation would, in great measure, be defeated. The friends of Gen. Smith, on the other hand, state that the persons who asked for his removal are personally hostile to him on account of his opposition to the Negley Steam-boat bill, which, they insist, was defeated mainly through the influence of Gen. Smith. The matter, however, is to be considered settled, as the action of the President is final. The gentlemen who have secured the removal of Gen. Smith [illegible] to have recommended another person for the position of Supervising Inspector. The President has not yet indicated his intention to recommend the appointment of this person. It is somewhat singular that the three persons who have filled this position since it was established have been removed or forced to resign.

THE WASHINGTON CENTRE MARKET.

When the charter was granted by Congress to the Centre Market Company of this city there was a condition inserted in the charter to the effect that there should be set aside a trust fund of $25,000 for the benefit of the poor of the District. Several attempts were made by the old Government of the District to collect this fund, which were not successful; but the new Commissioners, having had their attention called to the matter, are determined that the company shall comply with the conditions of its charter, and will at once proceed to the collection of the amount due.

EX-ASSISTANT SECRETARY SAWYER.

The rumor that Ex-Assistant Secretary Sawyer is a candidate for the Collectorship of the port of Charleston is without foundation. It is stated, however, that the present incumbent of that office is an applicant for a foreign mission.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONGRESSIONAL RECOGNITION OF HEROISM.

During the recent session of Congress a bill was passed directing a gold medal to be struck and presented to John Horn, Jr., of Detroit, in recognition of his services in saving persons from drowning. It appears, from a solicited statement of Mr. Horn to a member of Congress, last Spring, that he has saved at least 100 persons from a watery grave. He gives their names and the circumstances attending their rescue. In several cases he came near losing his own life by struggling with the victims, and was repeatedly confined to his bed by sickness resulting from his almost superhuman efforts. The Director of the Mint will soon make arrangements for the striking of the medal, which will be presented in due form, with a letter in commendation of Mr. Horn's unselfish services.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Citizens who have substantial interests in the District of Columbia are signing papers, addressed to the Joint Committee of Congress appointed to frame a form of Government for the District, expressing their wish that in the new organic law suffrage may be dispensed with. The reason for this course is, they are disgusted with the former perversion of the ballot, and therfore wish to be saved from a repetition of such abuses, believing that a Government can be framed answering all desired purposes without periodical elections, which heretofore have not reflected the wishes of those who most largely contributed to the support of the local Government, and which have been in the interests of mere politicians.

THE WHITE AND COLORED SCHOOL BOARDS OF THE DISTRICT CONSOLIDATED.

Heretofore the Boards of School Trustees for white children and the Board of School Trustees for colored children have been separate, but yesterday the Commissioners governing the District of Columbia consolidated them into one board, consisting of ten white and five colored members. This consolidation is not designed to affect the present relations of the white and colored schools.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following are the postal changes for the week ending Aug. 8, 1874:

New-England.—Offices Established—Duck Pond, Cumberland County, Me., Cornelius B. Pride, Postmaster; East Washburn, Aroostook County, Me., Jesse Crouse, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed.—Mrs. Martha A. Lovering, Hillsborough Bridge, Hillsborough County, N. H.; Nelson Merrill, Brookville, Norfolk County, Mass.; Edward Almy, Jr., North Dighton, Bristol County, Mass.

New-York.—Office Discontinued—West Addison, Steuben County. Postmasters Appointed—James M. Davis, Belfast, Allegany County; L. S. Inman, Chemung Centre, Chemung County; Seymour L. Doud, Hume, Allegany County.

New-Jersey.—Office established—Spring Mills, Camden County, Josiah C. Bradshaw, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Benjamin F. Mattson, Ewen's Mills, Gloucester County: John H. Sutton, Monroe, Sussex County; Mary D. Singleton, Rosenhayn, Cumberland County; Aaron Van Dwyne, White Hall, Morris County.

Pennsylvania.—Office Established—Coolville, Susquehanna County, F. S. Wells, Postmaster. Office Discontinued—Potter's Corners, Crawford County. Postmasters Appointed—Thomas W. Huston, Clear Ridge, Fulton County: John H. English, Curllsville, Clarion County; D. F. Handrick, Dimock, Susquehanna County; Orson Dodges, Elk River, Tioga County; Henry S. Beidle, Hatfield, Montgomery County; Ezra Cockill, Jr., Llewellyn, Schuylkill County; Calvin T. Lower, McKnightstown, Adams County; G. M. Gheen, Ranch's Gap, Clinton County; Eli C. Suter, Sutersville, Westmoreland County; Jesse Seller, West End, Bedford County.

Maryland.—Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Annie E. Smith, Friendship, Anne Arundel County; Joseph H. Peddicord, Roxbury Mills, Howard County. Office Discontinued—Seneca, Montgomery County.

AUSTRALIA.

THE WRECK OF THE BRITISH ADMIRAL—THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ASSEMBLY—THE ROCHEFORT ESCAPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The steamer MacGregor, in thirty-five days from Sydney, brings the following advices:

The steamer Mikado had arrived at Sydney after being nine days overdue, owing to her machinery being out of order from overwork.

The wreck of the British Admiral had been sold for £2,150. The bodies of six victims of the wreck, which had washed ashore, were properly interred.

In a prize-fight near Ballarat, a man named Blair was killed by his opponent.

The proceedings in the South Australian Assembly on the 9th of June are described as extremely disgraceful. No particulars have been given to the public.

Fiji is impatiently waiting the decision of the British Government on the question of annexation. Blondin is in Queensland.

The Commissioners sent from France to New-Caledonia to investigate the facts relative to the escape of Rochefort have been at work, the result being that all the convicts in New-Caledonia will be removed to the Island of Pines for their better security.

Immigrants are arriving in New-Zealand from Great Britain at the rate of 6,000 per month. Wonderful gold discoveries are reported in the Thames district, forty miles from Auckland.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Saturday was the children's day at the Sunday-school Assembly. An audience of 5,000 people met in the auditorium. The meeting was presided over by Rev. J. S. Ostrander, of New-Jersey. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Willing, of Illinois, and Rev. W. F. Crafts, of New-Hampshire. Frank Beard delivered a caricature lecture, which was enthusiastically received. In the evening Prof. W. H. Perine delivered a two hours' lecture on Syria and Palestine, illustrated by his panorama. To-day all has been quiet, no boats being allowed to land at the dock. The assembly was held at 9 o'clock, under the superintendency of Prof. P. G. Gillette, of Illinois. One thousand persons attended the service. Rev. F. H. Marling, of Canada, preached at 11 o'clock. This afternoon a platform meeting was held by Rev. Isaac Crook, of Ohio; Rev. Dr. Ives, of New-York; Rev. Dr. Chapin, of Wisconsin, and Hon. H. P. Haven, of Connecticut. To-night Rev. W. C. Walling will preach.

A COLORED POLITICIAN SHOT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 9.—Last night A. C. Burton (colored) candidate for the Legislature, was shot and mortally wounded at Braden's Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, by some unknown party. The shooting caused intense excitement among the negroes in the vicinity, and a riot was feared, but at last accounts all was quiet.

FRANCE.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE PROPOSITION OF M. CASIMIR-PERIER—M. DE FOURTOU, MACMAHON, AND THE OPPOSITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 22, 1874.

The great battle over the proposition of M. Casimir-Périer, which has been so long in preparation, was deferred from Monday to Thursday on account of the change in the Ministry. M. De Fourtou was the only man who was always ready, and the only man prepared for an immediate answer to such antagonists as M. Grévy and M. Dufaure. Yet M. De Fourtou declined to stand the brunt of this serious engagement because unsupported by a majority of the Cabinet. The Legitimist members would not consent to his theory—the theory of Marshal MacMahon as well—that the law of prorogation was irrevocable. M. De Fourtou claimed that the Septennate was nothing if it was not a truce of the parties, and unless the Cabinet would consent to regard it as a continuation of the Pact of Bordeaux he could not consent to be its champion. The Legitimist members persuaded the Marshal that if this policy was persisted in it would lead to defeat, and he weakly yielded to such arguments. He learned his mistake when too late, and after the retirement of his best friend found himself without a Minister who could answer M. Casimir-Périer. Besides, M. Dufaure, a Cicero in oratory, is inscribed among the speakers on this occasion. It may not be inappropriate to explain again what this Casimir-Périer's proposition is. Many readers will remember that M. Thiers was overthrown because he wished to get through some constitutional laws for the organization of the republic, which he assumed to be the *de facto* government. These laws were drawn up by M. Dufaure, and if they had been passed the republic would have been regarded as secure. But M. Dufaure's laws were rejected; and M. Thiers was overthrown. Since that period the Republicans have been working to get a majority, and when they had a fair prospect of one M. Casimir-Périer revived M. Dufaure's bill. The first article states that the Government of France shall be republican, and this explains sufficiently why there is so much opposition to the measure. The debate of to-morrow will be, therefore, a regularly arranged battle between the republic and its adversaries of all sorts. All the parties opposed to it will unite upon the so-called Conservative ground, and for the occasion Bonapartists, Legitimists, and Orleanists will vote together. The Left and Left Centre combine against them, and the two sides are so nearly equal that four or five votes may represent the difference between them. But the Republicans think they have won over enough men from the Right Centre to insure their majority, and the Conservatives think that they can secure enough from the moderate members of the Left Centre to keep the majority on their side. There are about forty members who do not belong to any of the reunions, and who acknowledge no leaders, who vote first with one side, and then with the other. They claim to act solely upon principle; but what the others think of their attitude may be tersely summed up in the old Southern proverb, that "it is the longest pole which gets the persimmons."

On Saturday last M. De Fourtou was asked when he would be ready to meet this proposition, and he replied that he was ready then and there. "Will Monday suit you?" asked M. Périer. "Perfectly!" replied M. Bardy De Fourtou. "Then, let us say Tuesday!" said M. Périer, and Tuesday was recorded. And here came a scene which reminds one of certain incidents in social life. A gentleman calls to ask if Madame is at home, as he has to see her on business of great importance. It is very necessary that he should see her at once. The servant replies that Madame is at home. "Oh! she is," says the caller; "then, please say to her that I will drop by in three or four days." M. De Fourtou was ready, and Marshal MacMahon said that the Government must meet this question without delay. Tuesday was fixed, and then, finding that the Assembly was ready, the Government said it must ask an adjournment until Thursday. The truth was that there appeared to be a very small Republican majority on Tuesday, and time was required to sound the floating members. Besides, there was not an orator in the Cabinet. Gen. Chabaud-Latour could not think of meeting M. Dufaure, and M. De Cissey never says above twenty lines without having it all in writing. To-morrow the latter will read his piece, repulsing the project of M. Périer in the name of the Government, and then, unless Raoul Duval or some other orator can be enlisted, things must go *à la grâce de Dieu*. It is supposed that the Government will get a small majority nevertheless, but then comes an interpellation upon the general policy of the new Cabinet, and here there will be certain defeat. One Ministry after another must fall until the Marshal covers them with his sword, and when he is forced to take this step it is thought that he will ask M. De Fourtou to form a Ministry.

JUVENILE PATRIOTISM.

The Minister of Public Instruction is just now busy in inspecting the various colleges, in dining, speech-making, and delivering prizes. The Summer vacation is at hand. Yesterday an incident occurred which is worthy of note. At the High School of Commerce, or Superior Commercial College, the gold and the silver medals were taken by two Alsatian boys. When the first was called forward he was greeted with applause, was cheered all the time, and greeted in the warmest manner when he returned to his seat. The applause continued until the second was called, when perfect silence fell upon the scene. The poor boy hung his head and looked ready to cry as he took his prize and came back to his seat in the midst of this glacial stillness. The visitors looked about with astonishment, and asked the principal what it meant. With great embarrassment he replied that it was a matter entirely beyond his control, and that he had done his best to change the feeling of the school. The secret was this: The parents of the first boy had left all in Alsace and elected to remain French, and in one year this boy will be a soldier in the French Army. The parents of the second boy remained in Alsace, and a year hence he will be subject to German conscription. The idea that he has to fight against his school comrades has poisoned his existence, and his schoolmates have rudely punished him for the course of his parents.

LITERARY ITEMS.

Probably very few Americans, even among those who have carefully studied French literature, ever heard of a poet named Alfred D'Ancre. Yet he was a poet of considerable merit among the *poetæ minores* of the time, and one who had his half hour of celebrity. *Eh, bien!* Alfred D'Ancre has just passed to the cemetery by way of the Maison Dubois. This is the insane asylum for literary men. And what a number have passed that way, thanks, probably, in a certain measure, to the seductive qualities of that terrible drink called absinthe. It gave hospitality to Henry Murger, Gustave Planche, Privat D'Anglemont, August Supersac, Charles Barbara, Emile Solié, and a great many more who won their meed of fame in the world of letters. Alfred D'Ancre was only forty-four years of age, and appeared ten years younger. He came from Saint Quentin to Paris after the revolution of February, 1848, and was one of the most beautiful adolescents of the day. His broad forehead, large blue eyes, and profuse blond hair attracted the attention of all. He began his literary work in the *Artiste,* a celebrated journal of the time. He soon published a volume called *The Spring of Human Life,* and followed it by another entitled *Iskander.* The former is a curious collection of love stories and little comedies in prose and verse, the book showing a great deal of grace with a very large amount of dilettantism, and, in sum, the best of promise for the future. He was employed by a noble Russian as Secretary, and on his return to Paris found himself forgotten. He tried to get employment and failed; tried penny-a-lining and continued to go down hill; took to drinking absinthe and ended in the Maison Dubois. He was married to a teacher who had herself some literary pretensions. But so completely had the two been forgotten that not a single literary man of Paris responded to the Widow D'Ancre's note of invitation to the poet's funeral.

Another literary item to close. The *Gaulois* recently began a romance entitled, "The Thousand and One Women," two of the leading characters being called the Comte and Comtesse De Bryas. M. De Bryas, member of the Assembly, sent a *sommation* demanding the suppression of this name. To-day the author states this fact, makes the Comte De Bryas blow his brains out in order to get rid of him, and promises to call the Comtesse Mme. De Bryans until he can dispatch her in a decent manner. Of course the author turns the laugh upon the Deputy by recalling Paul Féval's "Pere Goriat" case, and recommending him to suppress one of Frederic Soulié's novels, the *Comtesse De Monrion,* which has a character named M. De Bryas. But this De Bryas is a hero; the other is of doubtful morality. Hence the reclamation of the honorable Deputy.

THE DELAWARE MYSTERY.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A CATTLE DROVER—DESCRIPTION OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 9.—The circumstances in the case of the body found at Drawfus Creek, near Odessa, point to murder. The dead man was named Robert A. Mackey, and followed the business of drover. On July 28 he left home in company with a young man of bad character named Taylor, intending to purchase cattle in Delaware. The men were seen together on that day, as already reported, and Mackey's body was subsequently found in the creek on the 31st, no money being found on the person. The body was found in a secluded spot, where the creek winds through a marsh, near the road from St. George's, where two men had been seen drinking together at a tavern. Joseph Taylor, the suspected murderer, is twenty-six years old, about five feet ten inches high, stout built, and weighs 165 or 170 pounds. He has dark hair, and wears a light brown mustache and goatee. He is addicted to the use of liquor, and, when under its influence, has an unprepossessing appearance.

TROTTING.

UTICA PARK RACES—ARRIVAL OF THE HORSES.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Nearly all of the eighty-six horses entered for the Utica Park Association trotting meeting, which occurs here on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week, have arrived here. Among the most noted are Monarch, Jr., winner of the 2:34 purses at Cleveland and Buffalo; Thomas Jefferson, winner of the $10,000 stallion-race at Buffalo; Bodine, winner of the 2:24 purse at Buffalo: Castle Boy, brother of Jonathan; Susie, Magnolia, winner of the 2:38 purse at Cleveland; Little Jake, Major Root, Proctor, Fleety Golddust, winner of the 2:31 purse at Buffalo, trotting the second mile in 2:20½; Spotted Colt, Stewart Maloney, Music, Everett Ray, Smuggler, the $40,000 stallion; Scott's Chief, Geo. H. Mitchell, Nashville Girl, winner at Cleveland and Buffalo, recently sold to Mr. Harkee for $20,000; Tearaway, Geo. Judd, Hunter, Hampton, Roan Jack, Lucille Golddust, winner of the 2:29 purse at Buffalo; Commodore Buzz, Thomas L. Young, Grace, Kansas Chief, winner of the 2:31 purse at Cleveland; Slowgo, Kittie Wells, Vanity Fair, George B. Daniels, Berkshire Boy, Nettie, winner of the 2:20 race at Cleveland, and Huntress.

In the pacing race for $1,000 Copperbottom, Billy Hooper, Defiance, and Sleepy Dave are entered.

Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band furnishes the music.

It is expected the great horse Smuggler will trot against Goldsmith Maid's best time for a special purse of $5,000. The track is in excellent condition, and the very best time is expected. Every train is bringing large delegations of turfmen from the Buffalo races.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—1 A. M.—The barometer is now highest over the South Atlantic and Gulf States. It has fallen over the North-west, with east to south winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather, being lowest over Nebraska and Dakota. The low barometer on Saturday night over New-Jersey is now south-east of New-England. Heavy rains have fallen from New-Jersey north-eastward along the coast. Very high temperatures have prevailed from Iowa and Nebraska southward to the Gulf. The Ohio River has risen at Pittsburg, and fallen at Cincinnati and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

Over New England, higher temperature and clear or clearing weather will prevail with rising barometer, winds backing to north-west and south-west.

Over the Middle States and lower lake region, winds backing to south-west and south-east, and higher temperature, with clear weather and rising, followed by falling, barometer in the former, but partly cloudy weather, light rains, and falling barometer in the latter.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, high temperature and generally clear weather, with variable winds and slight change of barometer in the former, but southerly winds and lower barometer in the latter.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, high temperature, southeast to south-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

Over the upper lake region falling barometer, higher temperature, east and south winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

From Missouri and Eastern Kansas to Minnesota, low barometer, high temperature, east to south winds, generally cloudy weather, and rain areas.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	72°	67°	3:30 P. M.	90°	76°
6 A. M.	72°	69°	6 P. M.	81°	77°
9 A. M.	76°	70°	9 P. M.	74°	73°
12 M.	80°	70°	12 P. M.	73°	71°

Average temperature yesterday......71¼°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year......[illegible]

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PORTSMOUTH RIOT RENEWED ON SATURDAY—TROOPS CALLED OUT.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The rioting in Portsmouth was renewed Saturday, and several persons were seriously injured. The military were obliged to come to the aid of the Police, and the mob then dispersed.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—White Star steamer Republic, from New-York Aug. 1, was signaled off the Fastnet at 11 o'clock to-night.

SPAIN.

ANOTHER FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR ON THE COAST—BLOCKADE.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The French Government has ordered an additional man-of-war to cruise off the mouth of the Bidassoa.

L'Union says Marshal Serrano has notified the powers that the Spanish Government intends to declare a blockade of the Gulf of Cantabria, and England has protested against it.

DANGER OF COMPLICATIONS AVERTED.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—*L'Epoca* considers all danger of European complications, in connection with Spanish affairs, is now averted.

RECOGNITION BY RUSSIA PROBABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 10—6 A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph* says it is reported that Russia has consented to recognize the Republic of Spain, and all the other powers will follow.

The *Morning Post* is informed that Capt. Werner, of the German Navy, who had the difficulty with the Spaniards before Cartagena, will be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral.

REPORTS OF CARLISTS OPERATIONS IN NAVARRE.

BAYONNE, Aug. 10.—Gen. Dorregaray, commanding the Carlist Army, has resumed the offensive in Navarre. He has captured the town of Laquardia through the treachery of the inhabitants and is now advancing on Puebla with the object of cutting the railway between Miranda and Logrono. Some of his men recently fired on a railroad train, and severely wounded the engine driver, who is an Englishman.

The Republican General Blanco, with eight battalions and twelve pieces of artillery, is advancing to rebuke Laguardia.

ITALY.

ARREST OF LEADERS OF THE INTERNATIONALE.

ROME, Aug. 9.—Eight leaders of the Internationale have been arrested here, and other arrests have been made in Florence and other Italian cities. Papers were seized, showing that the Internationale has been making great progress in Italy.

SWITZERLAND.

PERE HYACINTHE RESIGNS HIS CHARGE IN GENEVA.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The *Times* reports that Pere Hyacinthe resigned his charge in Geneva on account of a dispute between the Moderate and Extreme sections of the Old Catholic Party. He sides with and takes the leadership of the Moderates.

WEST INDIES.

SMALL-POX IN JAMAICA—AFFAIRS TRANQUIL IN HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 4th inst. have been received.

Quarantine was rigidly enforced in cases of all vessels coming from Jamaica, where small-pox was still raging. The disease was introduced into Aspinwall from Jamaica through neglect of the Panama authorities to maintain quarantine.

Brigantine Mary E. Thompson, from Boston, for Surinam, arrived at St. Thomas leaking and with loss of sails and spars.

News has been received from Hayti to the 25th, and from San Domingo to the 26th ult. Tranquillity prevailed in both countries. Coffee was selling in Hayti at $13 50 per quintal. The coming crop promised to be very abundant.

In San Domingo all was peaceful, although a few remaining adherents of Baez were plotting and circulating false rumors, which served to keep the country in a state of uneasiness. President Gonzalez was making a tour of the northern provinces. He was expected to arrive at Puerto Plata on the 30th, and great preparations were being made there for his reception.

The German mail steam-ship Alsatia ran aground while entering the harbor of Puerto Plata, and would probably become a wreck.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MONTREAL—LOSS $250,000—ONE LIFE LOST.

The most destructive fire known in Montreal for years broke out at 2 o'clock Saturday morning in Henderson's saw mill, on the canal bank. The fire lasted five hours. About $250,000 worth of property was destroyed and one life was lost. The fire originated near the engine-room and spread rapidly across the street to a new flour shed, nine hundred feet long, on St. Joseph Basin, which was totally destroyed. The flames then communicated to the steamer York, late the Huron, a partially completed dredge, belonging to the Harbor Commissioners, and an empty barge, the Davis, all of which were entirely destroyed. Forty piles of lumber were also burned. The losses, as near as can be ascertained to-night, are as follows: Henderson, $40,000, partly covered by insurance in the London, and Liverpool, and Globe, British, North America, and Royal Canadian. Gage & Cooper, who used part of the mill as a furniture factory, lost $10,000; insured for $7,000 in the Lancashire, Provincial, and Western Insurance Companies. Capt. Tate, of Tate's Dry Dock, lost the steamer York, valued at $30,000; no insurance. The flour shed, which cost $35,000, was not insured. The harbor dredge, worth $50,000; insured for $10,000 in the Royal Canadian. The machinery, which was being put in by Allen & Co., of Chicago, was destroyed; it is not known whether it was insured or not. James Hawley, sashes and doors, lost $2,000; no insurance. The York and the dredge burned to the water's edge and sunk.

OTHER FIRES.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the cellar of the wholesale dry-goods house of W. R. Moore & Co., Memphis, Tenn. The fire burned through the floor, destroying the office and a large amount of goods. The loss by fire and water will reach $50,000, covered by $60,000 insurance, equally divided among the Ætna, Hartford, and Phœnix insurance companies. The hardware stock of Alison Brothers next door was damaged $5,000.

At an early hour yesterday morning five ice-houses belonging to Dennis L. Baxter, Joseph Bulson, and Snyder & Allen were destroyed by fire at Troy, N. Y. About 800 tons of ice were destroyed. The loss amounts to $8,500, partially covered by insurance.

A WOMAN THROWN OUT OF A WINDOW.

At a late hour last night John McNamara, Mary Smith, Mary Ansel, and Ann Comerford became involved in a drunken quarrel in the [illegible] of the two-story house No. 106 Cherry street. During the mêlée, Ann Comerford was pushed out of the window, and falling on the sidewalk fractured her right arm and sustained serious internal injuries. She was taken to Park Hospital for treatment. The other persons engaged in the fracas were arrested and locked up at the Oak Street Police Station.

COMMERCE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1873, FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The annual report on the commercial relations between the United States and foreign nations for the year ending Sept. 30, 1873, has just been issued from the Government Printing Office. It is a volume of 1,250 pages. The papers transmitted consist of, first, a series of tabular statements relating to the commerce of foreign countries from statistical publications of foreign Governments received during the past year. Secondly, ten communications from diplomatic officers, and, thirdly, 176 reports, carefully revised in the Department of State, from Consular officers of all grades.

It appears from the report of the statement of British commerce for the year 1872, the latest annual exhibit in the possession of the Department, gives the aggregate value of the imports from foreign countries into the United Kingdom for the year stated, as exceeding £275,000,000 sterling, and of exports as nearly £249,000,000 sterling, these amounts being in excess of the imports and exports of any previous year, and showing an increase over the year 1871 of more than £20,000,000 in the exports. The value of exports to the United States amounted in 1872 to nearly $46,000,000, a greater amount than has been exported to this country in any previous year; while the imports from the United States, amounting to more than £54,500,000, indicate a decrease of nearly £6,500,000 from the year 1871. It appears from the official statistical tables of former years that the value of imports into the British Isles from the United States has increased nearly twenty-five per centum during the five years ending with 1872, and that the exports to the United States have almost doubled during the same period. The total number of vessels that entered the ports of the United Kingdom from foreign countries and the colonies during the year 1872 was 64,728, a slight diminution from the entries of the previous year. Of this number nearly half carried the British flag. [The tonnage of British vessels exceeded double the tonnage of foreign vessels.] The number arriving from the United States during the same year was 2,726. Of these vessels 480 carried the flag of the United States, being a decrease of over forty-one per centum from the number of American vessels that entered in 1871. A report from the Consul General in London indicates that the exportation from that port to the United States, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1873, was £1,092,911, or twelve and one-half per centum less in value than that of the preceding year. The total value of the imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending June, 1872, amounted to $107,709,116, being an increase of $20,761,634, or nearly twenty-four per centum over the imports of the previous year. The exports for the same period amounted to $82,639,663, being an increase over the year 1871 of $8,466,045, or nearly eleven and one-half per centum. The imports into Canada from the United States, entered for home consumption, amounted, during the above period, to $34,217,969, being an increase over 1870 and 1871, of $5,195,582. The exports to the United States for the same period amounted to $31,896,816—$921,174 more than the previous year. while during the year ending June 30, 1871, the exports from Canada to the United States exceeded the imports from this country by $1,953,255; during the corresponding period of 1871 and 1872 the reverse was the case by $2,321,153.

The Consul at Marseilles has furnished statements of the imports and exports of France for the first eight months of 1873 in advance of the annual official report. Those statements promise an increase for the past year of over $130,000,000 as compared with the imports and exports of 1870. The aggregate value of the declared exports to the United States from the Consular districts of this Government in France is reported as amounting to $69,077,562 in 1872. This is an increase of $13,752,888 over the year 1871.

The declared value of the exports to the United States from the Consular districts of this Government in Germany, for the year 1872, is estimated at $37,177,000, this amount exceeding that for 1871 by more than $4,000,000.

The political disturbances in Spain do not appear to have produced a decline in the commerce of that Republic. Indeed, the official statement shows an increase of more than $40,000,000 in the value of the imports for the first six months of 1873, as compared with the imports for the corresponding period of 1872. The Minister at Madrid reports that he believes the returns of the exports will afford even a more favorable exhibit.

During the five years ending with 1872, the commerce between the United States and Switzerland has doubled. The value of watches exported to this country in 1872 is reported as having amounted to $3,600,000.

The direct import and export trade of China with the United States appears to be very small, but the American inland and coast trade is reported to exceed that of any other nation. The entire American trade, foreign and coasting, forms nearly thirty-seven per centum of the whole foreign trade of China, and contributes more than twenty-three and a half per centum of the revenue collected by the foreign customs department.

In Japan the progress of civilization has continued. The formal opening of the railway from Yokohama to Jedo and the completion of telegraph lines are announced. A great improvement has been effected in the light-houses on the Japanese coast, the system there adopted being reported as of great excellence and of much benefit to navigators. The accounts of the commerce of Japan during the year 1873 are unfavorable. The returns from that country exhibit a decrease in the exports of nearly forty per centum from the preceding year, and heavy losses are reported to have been suffered by merchants.

With two exceptions no statistics of the aggregate commerce of any of the Spanish American States have been received.

THE PAT ROGERS DISASTER.

FORTY-SEVEN PERSONS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Conflict and confusion of statements have up to the present characterized the reports of the number of persons lost by the steamer Pat Rogers calamity, at Aurora. To-day Captain Dan Morton, who is at the scene of the wreck superintending the recovery of bodies, says that forty-five have been recovered, of whom fifteen have not been clearly identified. Such have been accurately described, buried, and the graves marked for the benefit of friends seeking them. Two others, Jake Light, the steward, and Zimmerman, the pantry-man of the boat, have not yet been recovered. These make forty-seven known to be lost. It is barely possible the list may run up three or four more, but it is not probable. The work of wrecking continues. The safe of the steamer has been found, but the passenger-list has evidently been burned. The difficulty heretofore in making an exact list of the lost has been owing to the fact that bodies have been picked up on both the Kentucky and Indiana shores for fifteen miles along the river, many of them not identified, and many, therefore, counted twice, thus causing the loss to be reported as high as sixty persons.

The tow-boat Sol Roberts, which blew up and burned last Friday on Guyan Shoals, occasioned the loss of three lives. All the wounded will [illegible].

DR. MATTHEWS' CHURCH.

THE WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH IN TWENTY-SECOND STREET—ITS DESCENT FROM THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS—THE PASTORS FROM 1849—FULL LIST OF OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PRESENT PASTOR.

It is a favorite argument with a certain class of philosophers that religion is only for the rich. Poor men, according to these reasoners, have either no time or no inclination for divine worship. There are thousands of the most degraded of our population who never enter a church, while the bulk of the wealthy are regular attendants; therefore, religion is a luxury which the poor man must forego. Like all fallacies, this specious proposition is dangerous only in proportion to the amount of truth it contains. That there is a refining influence belonging to wealth which often urges its subject to professions, adopted for the sake of the outward respectability they are supposed to convey, cannot be denied. But it is a palpably false untruth that the mass of the honest poor of New-York are alienated from religion. Out of the 470 churches which in the census of 1870 are returned as existing in this City, fully two-thirds belong to societies, the majority of whose members are of the lower middle classes. Many of the best and most widely-known congregations are composed of the same class, with a small fringe of merchants and business men to conduct the organization and bear the weight of the financial burdens. In the largest and wealthiest denominations this is the case as well as in communions which are smaller and less extended. All Saints' Protestant Episcopal is a good specimen of this class on the east side. And in a lesser degree, the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Twenty-second street fills a similar field on the west side. Many of its members are well-to-do people of the order mentioned above. A large proportion are Scotch, or Scotch-Irish by birth, strongly attached to their faith, and loving the sober and well-ordered conduct of sacred things which marks the churches of those two countries.

The history of the Westminster Church, though brief, is not uninstructive. The organization from which it is descended was the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Twenty-five years ago this society in New-York was divided on points of doctrine. The Pastor at that time, Rev. Dr. Little, was a man of much talent and great breadth of view. To himself, and to a number of his followers, the principles of their Church seemed too narrow and circumscribed for the present day. The differences were finally settled by the withdrawal of Mr. Little and a portion of the congregation, and the setting up of their pulpit in St. Luke's Hall. At that time the present title of the Westminster Church was adopted. Prominent among the early members were Robert Bonner and James Stewart. Within two years of the organization lots were purchased on West Twenty-second street, and a handsome and commodious church, capable of accommodating 700 people, erected at a cost of $25,000. This edifice was opened for worship in 1825. At that time the pulpit was filled by Rev. Dr. McCartee, of Newburg, previously of Canal street, in this City. His pastorate lasted over nine years, terminating in 1862 with his resignation. This last, which was the result of the infirmities of age, was generally regretted by the society. Rev. Mr. Murray, an able and eloquent clergyman, was his successor, and for a time gave great promise of future accomplishment. The attractions of a business life, however, proved too much for him, and within a few years he withdrew altogether from the ministry. Rev. Dr. Archibald, a gentleman of great scholarly attractions, was in turn called to the vacant pulpit. A year or two later he resigned to accept the Presidency of Hanover College, Indiana. After a vacancy of nearly two years, Rev. Mr. McEachron was installed Pastor, to be succeeded in 1872 by Rev. J. K. Demarest, of Covington, Ky. These numerous changes could not well fail to affect the prosperity of the church. Every change of Pastors was accompanied with loss of members, while no pastorate had been long enough to allow of any compensatory additions. Mr. Demarest, having in June last received an invitation to the northern part of this State, a call was tendered the present incumbent, and in course of time accepted. While the circumstances under which he entered upon the discharge of his duties were not the most encouraging, both Pastor and congregation went to work with a will, and a determination to maintain their church organization at all costs. Though difficulties surrounded them, the Scotch-Irish spirit of the congregation was not cast down. Twenty-one years of persistent effort to establish the Westminster Church were not to come to naught. In the words of one of the members, "they had been on Twenty-second street for twenty-one years, and they would stay there for twenty-one years longer," as no class of churches is more useful, and more needed by the large numbers of the middle classes, who are still, to a certain extent, destitute of religious privileges. The number of adult members of the Westminster Church is 250, and of scholars in the Sunday-school, 150. The following are trustees of the society for 1874: Samuel Loudon, Joseph Corbett, David Fowlis, and J. Whithet.

REV. GEORGE D. MATTHEWS.

George D. Matthews, the present Pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, subsequently pursuing his theological studies in Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was a class-mate of Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle. In 1854 he was ordained Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of that country, and appointed to the care of a congregation in Stranraer, a small town near the southern border. The country around this his first charge was historical in the highest degree. In the latter half of the seventeenth century it was the favorite hiding-place of the Covenanters, who refused to acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of Charles II. The bloody persecutions which Claverhouse and other retainers of the "Merry Monarch" inflicted upon those devoted people have long been a blot upon the history of Episcopacy and Scotland. Around about Stranraer the souvenirs of those terrible times are especially numerous. Every hillside has its "martyr's grave," and every hamlet its traditions of the murder and rapine wherewith Grahame and his warriors sought to overthrow the faith. Here ministered the saintly Samuel Rutherford, whose "Letters" form one of the most valued religious works of his native land, and in a village near by lived Alexander Peden, the man of "Prophecies," whose foresight was eclipsed by his prayers, and whose influence among the peasantry has been so powerful. At Wigtown Bay, a few miles distant, was enacted the martyrdom, by drowning, of Margaret Wilson and Margaret McLaughlan. [illegible] were tied to stakes far down upon the beach, and then left to perish in the advancing tide. Many of the scenes of Scott's *Old Mortality* are laid in the immediate neighborhood of [illegible]. In addition to the historic charms of the locality, a scenery which can hardly be surpassed in all Scotland rendered a sojourn within its limits, even in the unambitious capacity of a country parson, enjoyable in the extreme. Mr. Matthews' connection with the village church continued down to 1868, a period of over fourteen years, during which he fulfilled the duties of his quiet but responsible post with diligence and success. At the close of the last-named year he received and accepted a call from New-York. His first pastorate in America was that of the Jane Street Presbyterian Church. Here he officiated until May last. During his hitherto short incumbency of his present pulpit he has won the respect and regard of his parishioners as only one partaking of their distinctive feelings and characteristics can do. While in Scotland he was a frequent contributor to the Glasgow *Daily Mail*, as well as to the Dublin *University Magazine* and the Dublin *Evening Mail*. Two years after his arrival in New-York he started *The Christian Worker*, a paper devoted to Sabbath-school interests, and which he still continues to edit. In person he is strong, of an athletic stature, and endowed with a vigor and "push" which augurs well for his future.

SERMON BY REV. GEORGE D. MATTHEWS YESTERDAY.

"These things are written that you might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing you must have life through his name."—John, xx., 31.

Christianity is a new thing in the experience of man. When first proclaimed it found the world busily employed in worshiping many gods. Systems of belief of a diverse character covered the earth, and every man was engaged in worshiping deities whom he preferred. For their belief in the existence and character of those deities men were dependent wholly on their imaginations, and hence humanity was becoming daily more and more the worshiper of itself. Into this state of matters Christianity came like a light lighting up the world's darkness as a blaze of noon-day splendor. The midnight gloom was converted into the brightness and beauty of noonday sun by the approach of Christianity. It revealed to man a Deity such as he had never before conceived of, but its character at once met men's spiritual necessities and entitled it to the world's homage. It spoke of purposes and works worthy of such a God, and it secured for Him the highest place in our affections. Christianity was also a strange thing. It came demanding of men a life, a love, and disposition such as were unknown before, and such as corrupt humanity was unwilling to meet. It came with no promise of worldly prosperity and no intimation of future indulgence. It proclaimed holiness as that in which the blessedness of the future will consist, and in which the happiness of the present is found. Since that day when the Founder of Christianity was parted from his friends at Olivet, its new force has continued with power ever increasing, and making its power known on earth by the changes it effects. It is divine; it is heavenly in its tendency, and its effects are clearly apparent in the world. It has softened and mellowed the human character; it has reclaimed multitudes from the continued perpetration of deeds of villainy and lives of wickedness.

It has brought mankind into relationship with God, and led them to realize their brotherhood one with another.

In St. Paul's Cathedral you see in vain the monument of Wren, its builder. On a tablet you see the words "If you seek his monument, look around you!" Lo, in like manner, Christianity addressing itself to men, bids them look around for the proofs of its power. Christianity comes, therefore, before the man with evidence that it should be received as a true and divine system, and these Scriptures were written to furnish us with material for our belief. The text sets before us the twofold objects contemplated by the Scriptures: first, that we might have knowledge respecting Jesus of Nazareth; and second, that we might have life through Him, and also knowledge whereby we might believe that Jesus is the Christ. By Jesus the Apostle of course refers to Him whose reputed father was Joseph, whose mother was Mary, and whose brethren and sisters were well known, whose early home was in Nazareth, and who lived in their society truly a man. Strange opinions prevailed respecting him in the days of His flesh. His skill and efficiency as a teacher were admitted as a power of relieving the sick. This fact was obvious to humanity. His personal character was stainless. Everything about Him tended to make men think highly of Him. But He did not agree with them, agree with those who were the recognized leaders of the religious life at His time. He separated Himself from their society, and they became jealous of His apparent infringement of their prerogative. He passed them by, but when they forced themselves on His notice He spake of them in terms nowise flattering. They rewarded Him with the bitterest hate. Their conduct was human nature all through. It was ignorance leading to envy, envy leading to hatred, and hatred leading to sin, and then, under the Divine government, sin came back in dreadful punishment upon the head of the sinners through manifold generations. They, however, saw no Christ, only a kind of opposition teacher, an innovator on their way of doing things, and so they spake of Him at first as a remarkable deceiver of the people; then as one that casts out devils through the agency of Beelzebub, and at last affirmed that He was worthy of death. In all ages the human heart has had like thoughts in reference to Christ. It honors Christ Jesus; but at first it finds Him not such a Christ as it desires. It dislikes and rejects Him. But when the fountains of the great deep are broken up, and man is wakened up to the necessity of seeking spiritual blessings, then the heart turns to Christ and the Bible, and finds in Him all it needs. Notice, then, that these Scriptures were written that we might have knowledge respecting Jesus—that he was the Christ—the great hope of the Jewish national life. The earliest promises given of Eve had reference to the defeat and overthrow of man's great enemy through Him. A world-wide reference was given to his victory by the announcement to Abraham that in his seed should all the nations of the earth be blessed. As time rolled on the history of Israel became more and more checkered. The nations turned their attention more and more to the future as containing the period of their deliverance, and yet at the same time they were passing away from the correct conception of His character. Isolated from their fellow-creatures, they fell into the universal sin of men so situated. They magnified themselves, so to speak, so that the whole world became nothing in their eyes. Their whole interest concentrated purely and mainly on themselves, and God gave them up to narrowness and hardness of heart, until at last they lost the very power of seeing God's truth. They differed altogether from His idea of the deliverer. Still they kept together as a nation, for even an error conceived of distinctly, and held positively, will bind men closer together than the truth held vaguely and indefinitely. The story of Christ's life, as recorded in the Gospels, was intended to bring men back to seeing how the work He wrote was the work originally announced, and that all the predictions respecting the Messiah were fulfilled in Him.

The second point to which I wish to call your attention is that Jesus was the Son of God. What a strain on human belief is made by such an announcement! How hard for any of them who had looked upon the babe in his mother's arms, the boy playing about the streets, the scholar in the schools, the workman at his bench, the son, the brother, to believe that such a one was God over all! How hard for a Jew trained to believe in the unity of the Godhead to suppose that one on earth could be God. Yet with all the probabilities about such a thing men have nothing to do. Their ideas must be laid aside. They must look simply at facts which are, and have been admitted by friend and foe, supported by evidence, and draw from these facts the legitimate inferences; and as they would read the story of His wonderful works—as they would mark the power of His gracious words—as they would need the purity of His heavenly life—and as they would see the reality of his spiritual bestowments in the forgiveness of sin, in peace of conscience, in hope, love, and joy—and as they would mark His own acceptance of worship due to the Supreme Being alone—they would be constrained to join in the language of Thomas and say respecting him, "my Lord and my God." The second result contemplated in the furnishing of the Scriptures to man was that man believing might have life through His name, that is believing just what has been said about Jesus. The faith here meant is, of course, not a mere intellectual acceptance of the things as true as we accept any historical or geographical fact, but it is the opening of the heart to receive the truth in love, so that we also call Jesus God incarnate, receive him as such in that work he wrought, and trust in him as such for the blessings he bestowed on us. Aye, believing that we have life through his name. Life! that is justification. We stand accepted in the beloved, acquitted before the Judge of all the Earth. A change in our position before God results from believing. Such a change was intended, has been provided, is bestowed we; have it. Life! spiritual identity, our souls can live and move and have a being; we are able to think about Divine realities, to love Divine persons. Life! unconscious enjoyment of fellowship with God, spiritual boldness before Him, a recognition of His presence and goodness, and a consciousness of our relationship to him. Life with one that is employed in the way of energy and activity; life leading to work, for privileges are bestowed not merely for personal profiting, but that when profited we may seek to profit others. Through the ages of the past these Scriptures have been preaching this message. Through the age of the past [illegible] have been leading to such [illegible]

praises. Seek, that you, my hearers, may be among those who form that multitude of readers, and let the Scriptures be a lamp to your feet and a light unto your path, be a staff to lean on, and be for you a teacher in every difficulty that may overshadow you, so that you will be enabled to shine with that ransomed host who listen in Heaven to the voice of Jesus, and see Him as He is, and as you will be, like unto Himself.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UP IN DELAWARE COUNTY—A COOL RETREAT AMONG THE MOUNTAINS—COUNTRY LIFE AND ENJOYMENTS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

DELHI, Delaware County, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1874.

Your correspondent gets his TIMES every afternoon by 5 o'clock and reads it in the shadow of these beautiful hills, and wonders if your famous paper goes to any lovelier village than this is. Far from the noise and heat of the City, some 1,500 feet above New-York in fact, this is the land of cool mornings and evenings; no mosquitoes—blessed truth!—and plenty of fine drives and walks; good trout streams, while not many days hence the report of the sportsman's fowling-piece will bring out partridges from under cover. The Delaware River flows past the village, and divides the town. But if there are no towers, and domes, and hanging gardens in this quiet mountain town, such as overhung the Euphrates, which flowed through Babylon, there are the spires of pleasant churches rising up out of the trees, and the roofs of cheerful homes; and for hanging-gardens there are the natural terraces of noble hill-sides, thick with trees and picturesque rocks. One grand hill across the river, and guarding the town, would have moved Belshazzar to envy could he have seen it, and doubtless he would now enjoy, if permitted, the coolness of this atmosphere. Of that we may not speak with certainty.

But for your correspondent these August days, remembering the heated walks and heated walls of the City, where the squares and the park or the bay afford the only escape for him who sings "As pants the hart," &c., this refreshing retreat makes Summer most delightful and welcome. How agreeable to spend it in a reasonable climate, in a town well known for its intelligence and its courtesy to strangers, and where one has far more comfort and none of the troubles that surround even the habitations of the just in watering-places. Among those Satan is said to "wage his most successful war;" but here, at a picnic in the leafy woods, I heard a speaker declare of the adversary, that he did not believe even the tip of Apollyon's tail was to be seen in that region of pure enjoyment. But that was during the picnic and after dinner. It is a very nice town, however, this Delhi, with its shaded streets, fine walks, good hotels, and pleasant churches. It has many notable reminiscences also of its old legal glory in the days of Erastus Root and Samuel Sherwood and the Parkers, and it has now its array of over thirty lawyers, who plead and not in vain, judging from their prosperity, while it has also its due share of physicians and clergymen. Its literary culture is not neglected, for it maintained a course of thirteen lectures last Winter, and as I am informed the Lecture Committee achieved one marked distinction, that of coming out of the season financially ahead.

Come up hither for pure air, and find a direct route by rail over the Midland Road. The way lies through the wildest, most picturesque scenery, and if the Midland does not abound in funds for stockholders, it does in natural beauties for travelers.

PROSPECTS OF THE IRON TRADE.

From the St. Louis Times.

Gloomy as the outlook has really been for many months past for all iron industries and the trade in iron goods, we feel assured in asserting that a better feeling is quietly creeping over the iron-producing regions. Within the past few days the writer has visited all the iron regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. Everywhere there is the unmistakable beginning of an upward tending in prices, and a large demand clearly assured for the very near future.

In the West but very few furnaces have stopped with the panic that stilled the mills. In Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania numerous furnaces were blown out, not so much because they could not have run at a profit, but to make repairs at a time when they were not pushed, and did not wish to accumulate larger stocks. Every one of these is now preparing to blow in, and go to work again in as large a production as the capacity of their furnaces will permit.

In this time of depression in the iron trade the iron operator has not feared, halted, or hesitated. More new furnaces have been commenced in that period than at any other time. Missouri has three or four new ones, Indiana about as many, Tennessee as many, Kentucky little less, Ohio several most extensive ones, three or four in Virginia, the same in Alabama and Georgia, and a greater number in Pennsylvania. We know of at least a dozen furnace sites determined upon for 1875, and there are probably as many more unknown to us that will be erected the coming year.

There is some little demand for bar and other irons, as well as nails, in large lots. The orders are mostly taken, but in one or two instances have been refused, on the ground that prices would so advance by Fall that a much higher price would rule. Believing that the iron and ore trade, as well as manufactured iron and steel goods, are on the advance, still, for prompt pay, we are inclined to believe that no orders should be rejected. The consumer must not ignore the fact that now is a good time to buy pig-iron—a better time than will probably present itself in many a day in the future. Many of those who needed pig in large quantity have delayed buying, when large purchases at rather low prices could have been effected. The consumer waited out his day of grace, and cannot begin to buy as low again in many years. It is true, that everywhere considerable stocks have accumulated, but we think none too heavy for the demand induced by the reaction that has set in. And now a word to pig-iron producers. Having conversed with quite a number, the inclination of these men seems to lead them, if we can judge by their conversation, toward the opposite of the consumer a little while ago, but to react upon them in like manner. Do not refuse to fill orders on the advance you have secured. It will not reach the higher figure of two years ago. The better feeling evinced is healthy, because it springs from a want and a manufacturing necessity.

It is probable that a strong, steady reaction has set in, and the furnace men were the first to discover its approach, by the desire of the consumer to supply his needs, already delayed too long."

A BOHEMIAN ROMANCE.

About three weeks ago, says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, a young Bohemian couple arrived in Chicago from Germany and located themselves in a modest residence, No. 52 Taylor street. The couple have a history, and the dénouement which follows is appropriate. Ignatz Iser, a young man of twenty-six, who looks scarcely more than nineteen, met in Berlin Johanna Klatt, and was smitten. He wooed and won her, and they decided to come to America as man and wife, though, as Ignatz now admits, no marriage ceremony had been performed. The walking being bad, they came over in a ship, and arrived in Chicago as stated above. Iser, though unaccustomed to rolling rapidly, had a little of the root of all evil, and sat himself down to reflect and consider and plan for the future. The prospect was rosy enough, he thought. On Wednesday the fickle damsel left him without even a sad farewell, and he thinks she has gone with one Rassmussen. She prudently took along his bag of gold, so that he now mourns not only the loss of his sweetheart, but his $400. Their neighbors say it serves him right, as he treated her badly, making her his slave to black his boots, and the like. He traced the pair to the Michigan Central Depot, but has no further indication as to their present whereabouts.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSES.

The Baltimore *American* says: The architectural iron works of the Messrs. Bartlett, Robbins & Co., on Pratt and Scott streets, are filled with manufactured articles, mostly for the national Government, and intended for the Southern States. Among other interesting works are two light-houses, one of which is destined for Hunting Island, and the other for Morris Island, South Carolina. The one for Hunting Island is entirely of cast iron, and is 136 feet high and 27 feet in diameter. The one for Morris Island will be 150 feet high. The lantern brackets, the gallery and the lantern are of cast-iron, the tower being of brick. The roofs of both the light-houses are of copper. Both are to be supplied with a spiral stairway which has been carefully constructed. These light-houses are nearly completed, and are models of iron architecture.

TELEGRAPHISTS' AND EDITORS' ANNUAL REUNION.

It has been decided to hold the annual reunion of the telegraphists and editors of the Middle and New-England States in New-Haven, Conn., and at Savin Rock, Saturday, Aug. 15. For the reunion last year invitation was issued only to the employes of the Western Union offices along the line from New-York to Boston, and the night editors of those papers receiving the Associated Press dispatches. This year, says the New-Haven *Palladium*, an invitation is extended to all in any way connected with the aforementioned professions on evening as well as [illegible]

INDIANA.

FLATTERING CROP PROSPECTS.

A PLENTEOUS HARVEST-HOME AND EASY SEASON ANTICIPATED—INTELLECTUAL IMPROVEMENT AMONG THE FARMERS—BUSINESS HOPES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1874.

Not for ten years have the crop prospects in the country tributary to Indianapolis been so flattering, and the consequent probabilities of an "easy season" so remarkable as now. In 1864 the crop of wheat was the best ever grown in this section, both in quantity and quality, while that of 1869 was better than before or since, with the exception noted. A visit to almost every quarter of the State has confirmed by personal observation the universal and almost uniform reports by letter and press that even the wilderness is being made glad by the song of a plenteous harvest-home. The country finding its natural market at this point embraces thirty-four counties of Indiana and eighteen of Illinois, but the area is being constantly enlarged by the extension of old and the construction of new lateral lines of railroad. The State of Indiana as an entirety is divided almost in equal portions geographically by the "National Road," and comparisons and statements are usually given of all events under the general heads of north or south of the National Road. One of the lessons of the panic last Fall came to the farmers as a class, and it resulted in more attention being paid to the productive development of their lands. Acreage in almost all crops is larger than usual, while the cultivation has been much more generous and careful. In all the nostrums advertised for the cure of the panic attention was not altogether diverted from the expansion of production as one of the most natural and certain, and to-day all classes of business are feeling the buoyancy of a confidence based upon the closer application of the agricultural classes to farm industry. The everlasting "Grange movement," too, has not been without its influence in this direction. The organization of farmers into societies for mutual improvement, the stimulation of thought, the extended dissemination of literature specially prepared for farmers' use, and the exchange of the facts of practice and observation, have done much to elevate agriculture in Indiana and to reward the farmer with a larger per cent. of return for his labor than under less educated methods. And this influence will tend to further future increase, wherefore hopes are entertained that, as a State, Indiana will speedily assume the rank, agriculturally, that her soil, climatic influences, and material advantages warrant. The extent of country tributary to Indianapolis produces, in round numbers, 119,000,000 bushels of corn, 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, 18,000,000 bushels of oats, 600,000 bushels of rye, and 333,000 bushels of barley, valued last year, in the aggregate, at nearly $62,000,000. Of this amount there is a surplus of about $40,000,000 to send to the markets of the East, and to add to the European exportation.

WHEAT.

The wheat crop of this year is already finding its way to market, and experienced grain men can calculate with comparative precision what it is as to quantity and quality, and what the immediate tendency of the market will be. Fifteen bushels to the acre may be assumed as an average crop for this latitude. The yield of 1864 was seventeen bushels, and this year it will be very nearly, if not quite, as much. The best crops are in the southern and northern portions of the State. The crop in Central Indiana has been interfered with somewhat by the chinch-bug, but the depredations have not been so extensive as to work any great effect upon the general average. South of the National Road the crop is better in all respects than has been known for twenty-five years; and in the north, after passing the Wabash River in its north-eastern bend, a similar abundance is noted. The central belt of counties will not yield so largely as in 1869, but the grain is of better quality. The wheat already marketed is of the best character, weighing from fifty-eight to sixty-four pounds to the bushel. It is estimated that the increased acreage of wheat over last year is fully five per cent. These remarks apply especially to Indiana. In that portion of Illinois of which this city is the distributing mart, the yield will not be large. The report is universal that the dry, hot weather killed the anticipations of the earlier Summer, and that crops of all kinds have suffered severely. In the lower Wabash country wheat will average twenty bushels to the acre, and there is fully thirty per cent. increase over last year in quantity and fifteen per cent. in quality. There are numerous instances of a yield in excess of twenty-five and thirty, and even thirty-five, bushels to the acre; and in Howard County one farmer threshed out fifty-six bushels from a small field to which he had paid special attention during the growing and maturing months. There are counties in which the yield will fall to eight, ten, and twelve bushels; but this is generally the result of local causes exclusively, and the reports from these ill-favored sections are not to be taken as indicative of any large portion of the State. Besides the large crop of new wheat to come into market the granaries of Indiana are pretty well stored with old wheat, that has been held in the hope of higher prices. In Polk County, in the Wabash Valley, the crops of at least two past years have been largely held, as they have been, to a great extent, in the White River Valley. One of the largest grain-raisers in this section of the State was offered $1 70 last February for his 1872 and 1873 wheat, but concluded to hold for $2. The result was that the price has never gone beyond $1 20, and is now about $1 to $1 10. If all the wheat in Indiana is marketed there will be a larger surplus than has ever been known in the history of the State, and it is believed that the farmers will generally empty their granaries if they can realize $1, as they are anxious for money to clear away the residue of indebtedness still left them as a legacy of the "prosperity" of the past five or six years. The great anxiety of the people just now is to free themselves from debt, and as they have been working toward that end since last Fall, and have approached near enough to the goal to see it clearly, they will continue in the same direction until their object is fully accomplished.

CORN.

With the corn crop it is everywhere the same report—unusually promising, both in quality and quantity. The increased average for the State is estimated at nearly two hundred thousand acres, and never has there been an approach to the luxuriousness of the growing fields. The Department of Agriculture represents the yield in Indiana at 108 per cent. If anything, this estimate is below rather than above the actual prospects. In a few of the southernmost counties of the State dry weather has interfered a little with the maturity of the crop; but this trouble is of slight extent and less effect upon the crop as a whole, when the enormous prospective yield of the central and northern and southern central sections is considered. Corn in the Wabash Valley, both north and south, is splendid, and the yield will be unprecedented.

In other grains the prospects may be briefly estimated thus: Oats north of the National Road are fair, while in the southern half of the State they have been a failure, no attempt being made to harvest them; but the fields have been cut with a mower and the grain treated as hay. Barley and rye are but medium, but so little of these grains are produced that their comparative failure is of no significance. The hay crop will be reasonable, but not so large as to warrant expectation of low prices. The tobacco crop in the southern part of the State is the lightest for years, and the failure will have a tendency to repress a crop that promised to develop into an important branch of Indiana agriculture at no distant day.

FRUITS AND PROVISIONS.

There will not be more than half a crop of fruit—of budded peaches certainly not more than that, while seedlings, of course, will do better. Last year the frost killed the great majority of the peach orchards of the State, and the crop was a total failure. The comparison is made with the yield of 1872, which was adjudged an average one, both as to quantity and quality. The peaches now coming to the hands of commission men indicate that the market is in the flood-tide. There are indications of unusual early maturity, and therefore it is thought the latter half of the regular season will not fulfill promises predicated upon the receipts; the crop maturing normally. Apples promised well earlier, but latterly they have been falling off badly from premature decay; still there will be a reasonably good crop, and prices will rule low. From $1 50 to $1 75 [illegible] unusually plenty. Very little, if any, fruit is exported from Indiana. Hoosiers have yet to learn that there is money in small fruits, and hence pay little attention to cultivation, and less to the work of preparing the crop for shipment. Very few berries, plums, cherries, currants, &c., are raised north of the southern centre of the State, and the crop raised in the river tier of counties is marketed entirely in Indianapolis for local consumption. The commission men think they will handle, in the aggregate, about half as much produce as they did in 1872, at prices somewhat between those of that year and 1873. The prospect for potatoes is very flattering; the early rose variety is abundant, and gluts the market, while the fields of the later varieties exhibit few signs of weakness. The Colorado bug has not done the amount of damage in this State credited to it west of us. As a rule Indiana imports potatoes for domestic use; this year it will have a surplus to add to the world's stock, if the later crops do not utterly fail, of which there is no existing sign.

With the immense product of corn, it would be natural that provisions would be plenteous; but pork men are anticipating a close season and good prices. The crop of merchantable hogs is small. The high rates of last year, and the scarcity of food, drove every marketable hog to the slaughter-pen, and there are not now anything like enough fattening shoats to use up the food growing in such bounteous profusion. Hogs were slaughtered last year nine months before their time. A large distiller in this locality spent three days last week, and could not buy a single hog; while within the week between two and three thousand have been driven in here from the neighborhood of Louisville, and the blue grass region of Kentucky, where the corn crop is suffering severely from drought. The provision market will, therefore, be a close one; good prices are thought to be secure, and the meat will be much better fattened than last year, by reason of the plenty and cheapness of food. The average weight of hogs will be fifteen or twenty per cent. above the market of 1873.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Intimately connected with the crop prospects is the business outlook. A tour among the wholesale merchants of this city, and of the three or four cities which have large trades in Indiana, reveals the healthiest condition and most confident tone of the future. The panic year has been a year of settlements and adjustments. Wholesale dealers, without an exception, cut off the diseased limbs of their trade, made close collections, and put their houses in order. Country merchants, in their turn and proportionately, did the same thing, and private consumers reduced their demands to the minimum, run in debt as little as possible, and applied every available dollar to the reduction of existing indebtedness. The country never was so near out of debt since the flood times of the war, and business never was in a sounder condition, though the volume has been largely contracted. Stocks, everywhere, are low, and while the conservative rule of the past year, in buying, will be generally adhered to the coming season, the farmers will have more money by reason of the large crops and the probable good prices for hogs, and this presence of money will be a great stimulant to trade. Another thing: During panic year nothing not absolutely necessary has been bought. Hundreds have been living on reduced fare; old clothes have been worn out; all linens, woolens, and prints, boots and shoes, hats and caps, have been made to do duty until entirely used up. A replenishment this Fall will be indispensable. Wholesale merchants are getting their orders ready for the Eastern markets, and they will be largely in advance of last year. Grocers are expecting heavier trade, especially in the fancy line, which the panic literally paralyzed; dry goods jobbers anticipate a large custom, particularly in standard prints and domestics and woollen goods. The latter branch of trade will be very heavy, and the looms of the East will find almost constant employment in restocking the wasted wardrobes of the Western States. The statements of dealers in every branch are the same. A good, steady, sound, paying business is relied upon, and for that the merchants are preparing themselves. It is true that, as yet, there is little money in the bands of individuals, but the Western tide of currency has set in with the marketing of the new wheat. The banks are full of money, and this will soon find its way into the hands of the farmers, and thence into all the avenues of trade. A diligent search among our business men and shrewdest financiers fails to detect a single instance of skepticism in the speedy opening of a Fall trade of more than ordinary activity and soundness. As a consequence of the abundant honesty, patent to the eyes of all who have a chance to look upon the whitened fields and the heavily-tasseled maize, and the general signs of renewing activity in all branches of trade, industry is brightening, confidence is returning and revivifying the prostrated energies of the people, and the "signs of the times" portend a speedy coming of that era of solid prosperity promised as an antidote to the paralysis of the panic, and a favoring contrast with the heated and abnormal speculations of the last few years. There are failures here and there even now; there have been all through the Spring and Summer, but wholesalers report the aggregate not larger than usual. There will be more building in Indiana the coming season than at any previous period, and as a consequence the industries quieted since September of last year are being stimulated into active production. While the day is past when fortunes will be made by sudden chance, there will soon be work enough for all who wish it at remunerative prices; steady and natural increase for capital, and employment and just recompense for labor.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

Speaking of the new Spanish Minister, the Washington *Chronicle* says:

"Don Antonio Mantilla, the recently-appointed Spanish Ambassador to the United States, was born in the province of Granada, and is now about forty-eight years of age. After having completed his literary studies and a course of jurisprudence he went to Madrid, and became a political journalist, contributing articles to the principal papers of that city, chiefly to the *Epoca*, then, as now, the best paper of the Peninsula. Señor Mantilla was several times elected a member of the Cortes, and in 1859 he was appointed political Secretary of Cuba while Gen. Serrano was Governor of the island. Shortly afterward he was appointed political Governor of Havana and its dependencies. On his return to Madrid, in 1863, he founded the *Politica*, which immediately rose to the rank of a first-class paper, and holds that reputation to-day. Señor Mantilla has often had tendered to him very important offices, but he has refused them all. At length, however, he has been prevailed upon by Marshal Serrano to accept the position of Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic. While Señor Mantilla held office in Cuba, he often visited the United States, and made our institutions and our prominent public men a profound study, as has been evidenced by the able articles from his pen which have from time to time appeared in his paper, *La Politica*, and elsewhere. To the ability of Señor Mantilla as a statesman and a practical journalist, and to the confidence reposed in him by Marshal Serrano, the high honor of representing his country at Washington is wholly due."

ULTRAMONTANISM IN EUROPE.

The London correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* says that, though Englishmen in general little suspect it themselves, it is none the less certain that the struggle against the Vatican in Germany has had a very considerable effect on the course of public affairs in England. It is to this circumstance that is mainly due the decisive attitude which has suddenly been taken up against the Ritualists; if the pretensions of the Church had not been so energetically resisted in Germany, the Public Worship Regulation bill would hardly have been passed with such unanimity in the Upper House, or been read a second time without a division in the Lower. "The origin," proceeds the correspondent, "of the immese mistake made by Mr. Gladstone in opposing the bill, was simply that he did not understand the scope of the religious struggle in Germany any more than its recoil on his own countrymen. If he had, contrary to his custom, looked across the frontiers of England and paid more attention to the tendency of public opinion at home, he might have spared himself the vexation of being ignominiously defeated by Mr. Disraeli, and the members of his party would not have been placed in the unpleasant position of being forced to turn their backs on their former leader. * * * Whether the bill, when it passes into law, will be sufficient to check the Ritualists is a question which I believe I can decisively answer in the negative. This, however, is not the root of the matter. The important point is that both in the country and in Parliament the old Protestant spirit has manifested itself with unmistakable decision, and has cast aside all party considerations. This, I repeat it, is a reflection of the German struggle against Ultramontanism. * * * Unimportant as the bill may be in itself, it is a sign of what the English Parliament would do if the Catholic Church in England really showed any disposition to place itself above the law. The Falk laws have been much criticised by English writers on account of their severity; but if England were in the same position as Germany, she would cast aside all [illegible]

THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.

THE BATTLE OF CUENCA.

Correspondence London Standard.

SANTANDER, July 23.

The last success of the Carlists has been more complete than it was supposed, for all the willful silence of the Government is defeated by the clear and manly report of the Secretary to the Civil Governor of Cuenca. This official escaped by concealing himself in different hiding places during the three days that the Carlists kept in the town and its neighborhood. His report is, in my opinion, worthy of being published, as it shows the determined spirit displayed by both parties in this civil war.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE DEFENSE OF CUENCA, GIVEN BY THE SECRETARY OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR, ACCIDENTALLY IN CHARGE OF THE PROVINCE.

EXCELLENCY:—Being unable to describe all the events which took place in this town since the 13th inst., I shall confine myself to-day to report what happened during the fifty-nine hours' struggle, and a few of the subsequent events, everything not having been reported to me. It was about 6:30 P. M. on the 12th when the official of the mails of Canada del Hoyo came to us to report that his colleagues of Canete had not appeared, and that he had been informed that Don Alfonso and Dona Blanca had just entered the place at the head of six or seven thousand men. Hardly had I received this news when I consulted with the brave and unfortunate Brigadier Iglesias, Military Governor, who had received the same information, and at once ordered the volunteers to assemble. We were very busy in this task, when a woman from Pajaroncillo came to tell us that eight thousand Carlists were in that village and its neighborhood. As not a single person had entered our town from the surrounding villages, in presence of this news we supposed there must be some truth in this intelligence, and we decided to forward it to Government. Whilst Brigadier Iglesias was busy in organizing his forces and preparing the defence of the town, I on my part sent out several emissaries to explore the approaches of the town as far as Hoyo, and at a quarter to twelve at night one of my messengers came from a place called Palomera, four miles away. A force of Carlist cavalry had entered Palomera, and reported to be the vanguard of the garrison, 14,000 strong. With these warnings, and fully convinced that we were about to be attacked, I sent a telegram directly to inform you of what was taking place, and the message could not be forwarded, for at the same time the head of the telegraph department informed us that the line was cut, and we were without means of communicating with the Government you direct. Such being the state of things, whilst the Military Governor organized the resistance in the Carreteria, I reviewed the fortifications of the upper part of the town, and when all our preparations were concluded at three A. M., we placed ourselves under the arches of the town hall, with sixty soldiers as a reserve.

At 4 in the morning the Military Governor ordered the *reveillé* to be sounded by our bugles, and, as if he awaited this signal, our enemy at once opened a continuous and terrible fire on the town, and immediately many shells began falling on different parts of Cuenca. As the day advanced the enemy's fire increased, and they dashed with great numbers at different places which had to be reinforced from our small reserve. At times the fire increased, and on the side of the Castillo Gate, at the Valencia Gate, in the Moneda and Institute streets, the enemy attempted three assaults, which were repelled. From the cathedral towers and Mangana we observed the movements of the rebel forces, and seeing them concentrating on the side of the Castillo, Brigadier Iglesias, fearing that we should be enveloped on this side, and deeming that our small force in the Carreteria could not a long time resist on so extensive a line, ordered our men to fall back on the town itself, and once there the Carbineers were sent to reinforce the Valencia Gate. At 8 P. M. the firing ceased on the whole line. The enemy asked to parley, and the brave Brigadier declared that he could only admit such overtures to relieve the wounded. The enemy insisted, and we consented, upon which we received a message from the Ex-Col. Freixa, styling himself General and chief of the staff in the Army Corps of Don Alfonso. He requested the town to be surrendered into his hands, to avoid all bloodshed, as he was resolved to take it, and considered he had sufficient forces to do so. The answer of our Brigadier was that they might take it if they chose, but that he would not give it up. As soon as they heard this answer they opened a horrible fire on all their lines until 11:30 at night, after which nothing took place until midnight, when they began again with renewed intensity. From that hour till 4 in the morning the Carlists attempted four assaults, and were repulsed every time. I must observe to you that from the beginning of the attack they had cut off our water supplies, and we had not one moment of repose, nor a moment for our soldiers to take any food. Such was the state of things; and after fifty-six hours of steady fire the enemy opened a breach on the side of the Moneda street. Taking advantage of the confusion in the besieged ranks the Carlists entered the town. Already the enemy were destroying and opening the first doors of the town when Brigadier Iglesias assembled his small force, falling back from the spots where he could have been surrounded, and placed himself in the open street of the Correduria. For three hours he resisted and inflicted great loss upon the enemy, until, having exhausted his ammunition, he ordered a retreat for the Castillo, where he hoped to hold out until death. But when he ascended the San Pedro street he saw large masses of Carlists descending from the Castillo. It was the Monet band, 4,000 strong, of fresh troops which were coming up, and who had entered the fort by means at present unknown to us. Placed between two fires and without ammunition, all resistance was useless, and he fell into the enemy's hands with his officers and soldiers. In the meanwhile the attack and assault had spread all over the town. The enemy's bugle sounded "No quarter and pillage." Some houses were burning; universal consternation reigned; the houses of the Correduria and Carreteria were sacked, and any armed man was instantly killed. The enemy remained in the town until midday of the 18th; he carried off whatever remained in the shape of provisions, money, or valuables; he also obtained two years' taxes in advance; he destroyed all the fortifications. I counted 460 prisoners belonging to the corps of Toledo, Carbineers, Lancers, Guardia Civil, Brigadier Iglesias, field officers, and subalterns. In the struggle died the Lieutenant Colonel of Toledo and the Commander of the reserve, Don Enrique Escobar.

This town, Excellency, is in a deep state of consternation; the Government House is burning; whatever papers were in the public deposit were burned with all our effects. According to their own statement the Carlist forces were 14,000 men, though I believe this somewhat exaggerated. They were under the orders of Don Alfonso and his Generals, Freixa, Monet, Julian, Vallis, the priests of Flix and Vilalain. Their losses were very numerous; in our streets they found 150 bodies, and those they lost in their different assaults must have doubled that number, as we saw large trenches into which they were thrown. I cannot say how many wounded they lost, but if they are in proportion to the dead they must be numerous, as daily carts were sent to Chelva laden with wounded, and it is generally believed they were 700. The local authorities, chief of the army and volunteers, as well as public officials, were equal to their duties.

I will give you other details as fast as they are brought to my notice. God guard you for long years. NORBERTO SANCHO.

CUENCA, July 18.

This was a gallant defense, but what Government does not think proper to tell the public, is, that Don Alfonso took four guns, 1,400 muskets, £36,000 sterling, and much ammunition. This desperate attack took place at twenty-two leagues from Madrid on the other side of the Albaracin chain, and within five hours of a column under Gen. Soria Santa Cruz. This officer has been recalled, and a court of inquiry will examine his conduct. The Government at once considered the state of the Valentia, Aragon, and Castillon provinces so serious that Gen. Pavia was named Commander in Chief of an Army del Centro, which will be promptly collected between Cuenca and Valence. Such is the scarcity of organized battalions that Marshal Zabala has had to send eleven battalions and twenty-one guns from the North. These forces will be united with the columns of New-Castile, Aragon, and Castillon, to form four divisions under Generals Weyler, Regis, Castillo, and Montenegro. This army will operate between the railway of Saragossa and the banks of the Jucar, so as to stop these raids of the eastern Carlists. The latter are 8,000 in Aragon and 12,000 in Maestrozo, under Don Alfonzo, Cucala, Vallis, Freixa, Marco, Billo, and other chieftains. They have guns and well-trained battalions from Catalonia. I expect there will be some hard fighting in these provinces, and much is expected from Gen. Pavia's energy and coolness. Of course this withdrawal of troops from Gen. Zabala's command will very much interfere with operations in Navarre. Unless Gen. Moriones acts with his corps near Pamplona, I believe the northern army will keep a defensive position between Miranda and Logrono. But will Gen. Dorregarray not attempt some dash at Bilbao or more northern position?

Last evening I forwarded you news favorable to the Liberals, but I must confess that as none but official telegrams are allowed any publicity, public opinion seems to be very little disposed to put faith in the telegram which announces that a Gen. Lopez Pinto has not only beaten Don Alfonso, but rescued the garrison and all the plunder taken at Cuenca, and even taken prisoners several Carlist chiefs. It seemed strange that Don Alfonso should have gone north-east, when in Valencia, on the very banks of the Jucar, he could have safely hoard his plunder and prisoners at Chelva, where he had sent already his wounded. As it is, this news requires some confirmation. The press is entirely silenced, and none dare brave the fines of the military authorities. A plucky local paper has, however, dared to question the truth of the Lopez Pinto telegram, and I fear it will be mulcted to-morrow, if not suppressed, by the Military Governor. Arrests continue in many towns, and well-known Carlists have been locked up on suspicion of complicity. I fear these arbitrary measures will provoke reprisals in Biscay and in Navarre.

THE FLOODED DISTRICT IN ALLEGHENY.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Dispatch* of Saturday morning says: "The flooded district in Allegheny City is fast returning to its normal condition. The wrecked houses and the blockades on the thoroughfares are disappearing, and the mud is being carted away from the streets as fast as it is bucketed out of the cellars. The extra laborers engaged by the Commissioners of the district did good work, and now the regular force with a few extras are finishing up the work, and soon the streets will be in good order once more. The sound of the hammer and saw is heard in all directions through the district, and new houses and repaired old ones are [illegible] the horror of that sad Sunday night will be obliterated. Our amateur associations of all kinds are getting up entertainments in aid of the sufferers, and the tickets are selling fast. The cash receipts at the office of the Treasurer, Real Estate Bank, Allegheny, thus far foot up $40,000.

A YOUNG THIEF.

ROBBERY OF A DIAMOND CROSS AND OTHER ARTICLES—A PAWNBROKER THE VICTIM.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 7th inst. has the following:

"One of the heaviest, if not the most extensive, robberies ever committed by a boy came to the surface yesterday, and its perpetration exceeds in adroitness and daring the operations of old and skillful thieves. Mr. P. Lichtenstadt, a pawnbroker doing a large business at the corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets, had for seven months in his employ a youth fifteen years old, named Samuel Elzos, a son of a former Mayor's Constable. The boy was at all times willing and cheerful in doing his work about the place, and was fairly remunerated for his services. He was trusted implicitly by his employers, being allowed to handle valuable property and money, and intrusted with responsible commissions. He was never suspected of any wrong-doing, and it was not until he had left his employment, and pawned articles were found to be missing, that he was suspected of being the stealer. But he was an extremely reticent and cautious fellow, and for that reason his employer gave him particular attention regarding the business he was intrusted with.

He left Mr. Lichtenstadt on the 19th ult., but at that time nothing was suspected. As has since been learned, he went to New-York. Then a small diamond cross, left in pawn, was missing, and, although a close search was made for it, it could not be found. The value placed upon it by the owner, less the amount advanced, was paid over by Mr. Lichtenstadt. Other parties came in afterward with their tickets, and it was found that their articles also were missing. Mr. Lichtenstadt informed Officer Topping of the condition of affairs, and expressed his suspicions concerning young Elzos, who he firmly believed was the thief, and the only person who could possibly have taken the goods, for he kept all articles left in trust in two large and secure fire and burglar-proof safes.

Topping went quietly at work, and soon learned the whereabouts of Elzos, who had gone to New-York immediately after he left Lichtenstadt's employ. The boy returned yesterday, and Topping, learning of the fact, began to search for him. Mr. Elzos, the boy's father, believing his son innocent of the crime, assisted the officer in his endeavors to ferret out the lad, and last evening he was discovered sitting on a shed at the corner of Canal and Twelfth streets with some other boys. He was taken to the Madison Street Station, where he confessed the robbery, and stated that he had committed it at the instance of one Bleiwise, a tailor, who had been doing a small business at No. 200 West Randolph street, but had removed some time ago to the corner of Canal and Forquer streets, where young Elzos was found. The articles, valued in all at about $4,000, were stolen at different times, and consisted of the following: Two diamond pins, seven gold rings, eleven gold chains, one double-cased Howard gold watch, valued at $250; one Appleton & Tracy gold watch, valued at $150; one gold stem-winding watch, valued at $150; five other gold watches, several ladies' gold-enameled watches, one handkerchief ring, one double-cased silver watch, one gold locket, $50 worth of gold and silver coin, and other property. Of the articles stolen, Elzos pawned at Simpson & Co.'s, in New-York, two diamond pins, a gold and silver watch, seven gold rings, and a locket, the tickets representing the articles being found on his person. The youth buried in Bleiwise's yard a diamond pin, a watch, several rings, and some charms. These were found in the place designated.

Elzos also informed the officer that Bleiwise had left for San Francisco two weeks ago, after having taken the largest share of the stolen property from his youthful dupe, and it was learned from Bleiwise's family that he had left them in a very destitute condition. He is an old and hardened sinner, who at one time played the "wild man" in a side-show on West Randolph street, and is known to Officer Topping as a person of vicious and thieving propensities. Efforts are making for his capture, and Mr. Lichtenstadt will use every means that money will command to secure him. The pawnbroker has already paid the full stated value of several of the articles stolen by Elzos, and will make good all permanent losses. The property in New-York will be paid for and delivered to the owners here on demand.

It is probable that the prisoner, Elzos, will be sent to the Reform School, and, if Bleiwise is captured he will be used as a witness in his conviction. Several bad boys, whom Elzos associated with, have had a hand in the disposition of the goods, and it is likely they will be arrested.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "From the maps and designs which have been made of the enlargement and improvements contemplated upon the Welland Canal, it appears that an entirely new and separate canal is projected from Marlott's Pond, above Thorold, to Port Dalhousie, while from the pond to Lake Erie the old work will be enlarged. The new line will be a trifle shorter that the old one and have one lock less. The average depth of water will be sixteen feet, and vessels drawing fourteen feet of water will have no difficulty in passing through its entire length. When the work is completed it is expected that, as regards the carrying capacity of propellers and sail vessels, Lake Ontario will be placed on a par with Lake Erie, and Dominion capitalists hope to be able to divert a large share of trade from the American seaboard. They are evidently trying very hard over the line to bring that hope to its full realization, but we doubt whether they will succeed to a very great extent. Our Erie Canal is well provided in the matter of facilities for sure and rapid transit, and these facilities are increasing year by year. It will not be long before steam will take the place of horse flesh as the motive power, and our canal men will then be in a position to defy rivalry from any quarter. The boundless resources of the great West are only beginning to be developed, however, and as there is probably in the near future work enough for all who choose to engage in the transportation business, there is very little excuse for any petty rivalry or jealousy in the matter."

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Albany, are, says the Albany *Journal*, making preparations for a grand field day, to take place on the Agricultural and Arts Association Grounds during the present month. The affair promises to exceed anything of the kind that has yet been held in this section. There will be races and all sorts of athletic and humorous games, such as the boys were used to indulge in when in camp, but the principal feature will be a sham battle between the Grand Army of the Republic and a portion of the Twenty-fifth Regiment. The Grand Army of the Republic will occupy a four-gun redoubt at the north end of the race-track, while the Twenty-fifth will take up a position at the horse stables. Both commands will be manœuvred as though they were on a real field of battle. Skirmishers will be deployed in front of each force, and the battle will open with advance by the Grand Army of the Republic. The skirmish lines will be first engaged, and gradually the main body will become involved, and the Grand Army of the Republic driven back to their redoubt, which the Twenty-fifth will storm and carry, winning the victory. If properly carried out, as it most assuredly will be, a most exciting time may be anticipated. Posts from Troy and elsewhere have been invited to participate, and will probably send delegations. The General Committee, of which Joseph C. Wallace is Chairman, held a meeting last evening to make arrangements, and the various subcommittees were appointed.

THE RHINEBECK AND CONNECTICUT RAIL ROAD.

The Hudson *Star* gives a full description of this road. It is now completed to a point about two and a half miles beyond Ancram, and is being pushed forward at the rate of a quarter of a mile a day. Twenty-seven miles of track have already been laid, and on Monday last a large additional force was put on, with orders to urge the work to completion as rapidly as possible. The freight dock is to be located midway between the State dock and the Rhinebeck landing. Although there is but a very limited amount of rolling stock at the disposal of the Superintendent at present, there has already been considerable freight brought over the road. Three thousand bales of hay alone have thus far been transported this season, together with considerable quantities of other produce. From Gallatinville sixty barrels of flour are shipped every week by H. Van Valkenburg; while from Ancram the product of Peasley's paper mills forms no inconsiderable item. The stations will be located at the following places: Rhinebeck village, Red Hook, Spring Lake, Elizaville, Jackson Corners, Mount Ross, Gallatinville, Ancram, Copake and Boston Corners, where connection is made with the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Road, passing down which the Connecticut Western is struck at Millerton, forming an uninterrupted chain to the east.

BRIDGING THE NIAGARA RIVER.

Surveys are quietly proceeding on Grand Island, says the Lockport *Journal* of the 8th inst., for another international railroad bridge. The company was chartered last Spring both in the Dominion Parliament and the American Congress, and already capitalists have been induced to co-operate, and engineers set to work. The bridge is being built in the interests of the Canada Southern, whose managers complain that not only is the International Bridge unavailable on account of its single track, but that the City of Buffalo, through which trains can only be run at the rate of six miles an hour, is a serious obstacle in the way of railroad traffic. Hence they feel themselves compelled to "go round" Buffalo. The Grand Island bridge will have a double track, also a double carriage-way. It will cross the western International branch of the Niagara River just below Black Creek, to which a short line will be built from Stevensville; then run along Grand Island a distance of about seven miles, and cross the eastern American branch to the main land near Tonawanda, there connecting with the Erie and Central. The situation, the *Journal* adds, is an exceedingly favorable one, the water being only twenty feet deep and the current six and one-half miles an hour, as against a current of from eight to twelve miles at Buffalo. The bridge will be finished in August, [illegible], and an important saving in time will, it is confidently anticipated, [illegible]

A NEW FORT.

A FORMIDABLE DEFENSIVE WORK IN BOSTON HARBOR.

PROGRESS OF THE EARTHWORKS FORT AT LONG ISLAND HEAD—CONSTRUCTION OF GRANITE SEA WALLS.

From the Boston Globe.

It is now three years since the ground was first broken for a formidable earth battery at Long Island Head, to be built at an estimated cost to the Government of $175,000. The work was to be conducted by means of annual appropriations, and an appropriation was made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, of $37,500. This sufficed to start the work well, and the necessary buildings, quarters, shops, and store-houses were constructed, together with an oak pile wharf and a railway of 1,000 feet to the summit of the bluff for the transportation of the granite blocks. Work was also begun this year upon the eastern portion of the battery, the plan of which is dated June, 1871, and the magazine and bomb-proof arches of concrete stone partly built, and the necessary embankments raised. In this state the work remained for two years, as the Government failed to make the necessary appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1873 and 1874. This period, during which the work was abandoned, was long enough for most people to forget all about the intended fortification, and it was therefore with some surprise that many who thought themselves familiar with the harbor heard that there was a new fortification building on Long Island Head. It also happened that during the last four or five years a granite sea-wall, with a concrete foundation 2,10[illegible] feet in length, had been in process of construction around the Head to protect the embankment against the action of the water, and many who observed the operations going on at this place supposed that they were in some way connected with this extensive structure. A visit made to the spot, the other day, was full of interest, and resulted in the gleaning of some important facts in regard to the location and strength of the proposed battery and the work thus far completed, which we shall take pleasure in presenting to the readers of the *Globe*.

Landing from the steamer Massasoit at Long Island wharf, on a bright, sunshiny afternoon, The *Globe* representative left the rest of his companions of the voyage to clamber up the steep hill to the large hotel, which lords it over the rest of the island in such a patronizing way, and, taking the road to the left, walked along the edge of the sea by a few scattering cottages, with an Indian woman sitting outside in the sun, with her papoose on her back, weaving baskets over the salt marsh where two little girls were fishing in a pool for shiners or horn pouts; to the northern part of the island, where the light-house rises on the summit of the bluff, bearing the most powerful lantern on the coast. Here was found a broad road leading to the top of the hill, on which a railway had been built. The cars are run by a steam engine stationed on the hill, and are used to carry the granite slabs from the wharf, at the base of the hill, to the workmen engaged on the fortification. Two ox-teams loaded with gravel were slowly ascending the hill, and, passing these, we soon came to the top, and, almost before we knew it, to the battery. This important fortification is especially intended to command the entrance to the harbor through Broad Sound, but its guns will also sweep the main ship channel at close range and Nantasket roads. When completed it will form a half-circle round the brow of the hill facing the north. It is to be entirely an earthwork, with breast-high granite walls, and will mount twenty-seven fifteen-inch pintle guns, and will be built in accordance with the latest developments in the science of fortification. Col. Henry W. Benham, of the United States Corps of Engineers, has general charge of the work, and Lieut. Payson, of the same corps, stationed at Fort Warren, visits the fortifications every day and superintends its construction. The Government has made an appropription for the ensuing year of $40,000, and the work began in July and will be pushed rapidly forward until the supply is exhausted, which will be probably in September. Mr. Philips is overseer of the works, and has a force of seventy-six men engaged at present. The work is now confined entirely to the eastern portion of the battery, which is in an advanced stage of completion and will probably be finished before the end of the present season. This portion of the battery will carry nine fifteen-inch front pintle depressible guns, together with one fifteen-inch salient centre pintle gun. The platform for the latter gun has just been placed in position; the pintle is fastened into the granite block by iron wedges, and the intervening spaces filled up with lead. Of course the work looks very bare at present; two of the large magazine cells with their connecting bomb-proof parados arches, in the rear of the guns, are in process of completion, although they are not as yet completely covered with earth; these furnish storage for the ammunition and shelter for three of the double-gun batteries; the parados are built of concrete over wooden frames, which give them their shape and are afterwards removed; these are to be covered with ten feet of earth. Magazines are placed in these arches between each two guns, supplying them with ammunition. This eastern portion of the battery is divided into two parts, which are entirely disconnected with each other except by the main arch, so that if one part should be carried or dismantled the other could still hold out with some chance of success against the besiegers. A few of the chimney ventilators of these arches have recently been placed in position. The latest work is on the construction of the breast-high walls, which are to be made of granite; these blocks of granite, which are brought by the railway directly into the fortification, weigh from nine to twelve tons. The stone is supplied by the Cape Ann Granite Company. The parapet and traverses between each pair of guns will be forty feet thick and ninety feet in the highest part above mean water level. The height of the eastern part will be seventy-three feet above mean water level. The height is marked at present by wooden stakes with cross pieces along the line of the earthwork.

Lieut. Payson, after kindly showing us over the ground, packed up his theodolite, and, with an injunction to Mr. Phillips to have his boat ready for him at 9 o'clock the next morning, took his departure. After a few words with Mr. Phillips, and a brief glance at the fine view of Lovell's Island afforded from the Head, also of Gallop's Island, Forts Warren and Winthrop and Deer Island, we descended on the other side to the wharf. A tug, bringing in a vessel loaded with granite from Fort Winthrop, had just arrived, and slinging ourselves on board the Tourist, appropriately named, we were soon buzzing away up the harbor citywards.

Since the war the subject of sea-coast and harbor fortification has received a great deal of attention from engineers, and no other subject, perhaps, has been more provocative of controversy. The old granite-walled forts were found to crack like crockery before the improvement in heavy ordnance, and at one time it was proposed to abandon land fortifications altogether and trust to floating batteries for the defense of seaboard cities. It was said, by way of example, that the security of England from invasion for many centuries was due entirely to her powerful navy. The convictions of the best engineers, however, was that land fortifications were absolutely necessary, and their place could not be made good by any other known contrivances, and of these earthworks appeared to be the safest and to offer the greatest resistance to solid shot. It was in accordance with this belief that the chief engineer, in the preface to his report of last year, says that "heavy guns mounted in covered positions along the shores of the inlets to our harbors must always be the basis of any successful defense, and works projected and in course of construction should be pushed to completion and suitably armed." The enormous sum of $20,000,000 is appropriated every year toward paying the expense of fortifying and protecting the harbors of the United States, and yet the appropriations made are not one-half the amount that is generally asked. The improvements made in Boston Harbor during the last few years, some of which are still going on, are greater than may appear; among these may be mentioned the construction of sea-walls at Point Allerton, Gallop's and Lovell's Islands, and Long Island Head, the widening and deepening of the main ship channel by dredging, and important improvements and additions to Forts Warren, Winthrop, and Independance. The appropriations made for this purpose average between $200,000 and $300,000 a year. It is thought strange that such an important and commanding position as that of Long Island Head had not been seized upon before as a location for a fort or battery; no better can be found anywhere in the harbor; and when the present fortification is completed, it will, without doubt, prove the most formidable of all, and an invaluable addition to our harbor defenses.

COLUMBIA COMMANDERY—THEIR CAPE MAY TRIP.

The committee of Columbia Commandery, Knights Templar, to make arrangements for the pilgrimage to Cape May, have, says the Washington *Chronicle*, issued a circular to the members who propose making the trip, setting forth that the Commandery will leave that city Tuesday morning, the 18th instant, and on the way will be joined by Sir Knights and their ladies of Baltimore, New-castle, Philadelphia, and Camden. The party will proceed from Newcastle to Cape May by steamer down Delaware Bay. A grand reception will be given at the Stockton Hotel in honor of their arrival. On Wednesday the Commandery will give a grand levee at Congress Hall, the ball-room of which has been tendered for that purpose by the proprietor, J. F. Cake. Dodworth's Band, of New-York, will unite with Hassler's Band, of Philadelphia, for the occasion, making sixty pieces. The proceeds of the levee, as has been stated, will go to swell the Washington Monument fund. The Commandery leave Cape May on Saturday morning, Aug. 22, and spend three days in Philadelphia, returning to Washington on Tuesday, the 25th.

AN OLD MANSION.

The Troy *Budget* says that the old Vandenburgh manor house in North Greenbush, at present occupied by Mr. L. Vandenburgh, a lineal descendant of the primitive settlers, is among the oldest landmarks of this vicinity. The building is very antique in design and finish, combining in its construction the olden principles of Dutch architecture, which seem to have been used extensively among the early colonists. The bricks used in building it were imported from Holland, and, with the other appointments of the structure, are well preserved. About five feet below the apex of the [illegible] is a stone inserted in the wall on which [illegible] the builder and [illegible] A. D. 17[illegible].

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JEFFERSON'S LIFE AND TIMES.

LIFE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, THIRD PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. By JAMES PARTON. 8vo, pp. 764. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

The author of this book has given us several interesting and valuable biographies of eminent Americans, but we are inclined to think that of all his writings this one is, if not the best, of the highest interest and value. Not that it is the most impartial and trustworthy, although the writer has evidently striven to be both fair and correct, but because the subject is one of the greatest importance to all thoughtful citizens of the United States, and to all who, although not thus directly concerned in the man and the times which it portrays, would yet understand and appreciate them. For not to understand Thomas Jefferson is not to understand the American Revolution and its consequences down to the present day.

Mr. Parton, although, as we have said, he has striven to be both fair and correct, has not come to his task in a judicial frame of mind. Politically he is not only a Democrat, as we are all supposed to be, but a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school. If he had lived seventy-five years ago, he would have hated the Federalists with an honest, earnest, active hatred. His theory of government is plainly the Jeffersonian theory; and admiring Jefferson, the politician, with all his mind, he loves Jefferson, the man, with all his heart. Perhaps it is better on the whole that it should have been so; certainly it is well that one popular life of Jefferson should have been written from Mr. Parton's point of view; and his intelligent and candid partiality for his subject has given, we may be sure, a spirit and glow to his writing which would have been absent if he had been a colder and more indifferent biographer. He does not conceal his bias. He tells us plainly in his preface his opinion, "If Jefferson was wrong, America is wrong; if America is right, Jefferson was right." But, then, he as candidly confesses that in France the politics with which Jefferson sympathized resulted in organized massacre and Bonapartism, and that "the party which he led in the United States issued, in the South, in armed rebellion, and, in some portions of the North, in the rule of the thief." Admitting that these facts must be faced and, if possible, explained, he explains them by saying that they show, not that Jefferson was wrong, but that the progress of truth and justice is slow and very difficult, and that no country is ripe for equal rights until a majority of its inhabitants have advanced to that moral and intellectual condition in which their votes can be obtained by arguments addressed to their understanding. This is certainly a fair and reasonable view of the question, and is a theory of democratic republican government which would have been acceptable to Jefferson himself—which, indeed, was Jefferson's. But it may at least be doubted whether this theory of government would be much objected to by politicians of any school, except that one which insists upon government being a paternal despotism, pure and simple. Given a community in which the majority of its citizens have the ability and the will to use political power intelligently, and whose votes can be obtained only by arguments addressed to the understanding, and who since the days of Machiavelli would deny the capacity of that community for self-government? The difficulty objected by the opponents of democracy is the impossibility of finding a people possessed of this condition of self-government. Charles I. himself deceived his people because he thought it best for them, on the whole, that he should do so; he regarded them as children whom he was to rule according to his notions, and he deceived them as some well-meaning, although mistaken, parents deceive their children, for their good. Charles made the dreadful mistake of not seeing that the English people had grown out of leading-strings; but yet it proved in the end that the major part of the English people had not reached that moral and intellectual condition in which their votes would be given only according to arguments addressed to their understandings. Would any one other than Mr. Bradlaugh and men of his school claim that they have even now attained that condition? Mr. Parton confesses that the whole of the people even of this country are not in that condition; but he implies that the large majority of those whose fathers were born and bred here have this fitness for self-government, and that the partial failures which he candidly recognizes in the working of democracy here are due mainly to the introduction of millions of ignorant foreigners, who become the tools of demagogues and thieving politicians. In both these positions he is probably right; and yet we should remember that there are not enough of the ignorant foreign class among us, except in two or three large cities, to control our politics, if it were not that there is also a great mass of native citizens who can be led away as willingly, if not as blindly, as those others can. The ignorant foreign vote at the command of demagogues, at most, holds the balance of political power. Candid as Mr. Parton is in his presentation of Jeffersonian democracy, his readers must, nevertheless, make allowance for his prejudices in giving themselves up to his guidance, as we shall see.

It was not to be expected of Mr. Parton that he should present us with many new facts of Jefferson's life, or the lives of his contemporaries who incidentally become the subjects of his story. And, indeed, the lives of those men were such, and they were so openly lived, both as to their public and their private relations, that in regard to them there is little occasion or opportunity for research. Our author's task was to present the facts already known in as compact a form as was consistent with his purpose of giving, in a cheap volume, such a history of Jefferson, the man and the politician, as would enable the general reader, who has not the time, or perhaps the inclination, to read the more voluminous biographies, to form an intelligent appreciation of the author of the Declaration of Independence, and of his place in, and his influence upon, the early politics of the country. This Mr. Parton has very successfully done. No man can read his book attentively without obtaining a pretty correct notion of the political and social condition of the country and of its foreign relations between 1770 and 1820, besides forming, in a very agreeable way, an acquaintance with one of the most admirable and loveable of the eminent Americans who figured in that half century. If Mr. Parton's partial eye sees nothing that was not admirable and loveable in Jefferson, it must, nevertheless, be admitted that even those who opposed, and those who at this day are opposed to, Jefferson's policy could find in the man himself little, very little, of an opposite character. Jefferson's mind was not creative. He had not genius. He could not probably have attained eminence in literature, in art, or even in science, to which he had a strong inclination. But he had a formative mind, and he appeared just at the time when such a mind was very necessary for his country. Regarded as a private person, it must be admitted that rarely do we find a man so just, so pure, so sagacious, so benevolent to his kind, so loving to his kindred, so endowed with all the graces which give a charm to friendly intercourse. Not inferior to Washington in any of the solid qualities which go to the formation of a character of mental and moral integrity, although not his equal in a certain weight of personality which gave Washington so much of his controlling power, he was superior to him in all those traits that win love, a love, too, not unmingled with a certain sort of respect that stops little short of reverence.

It was to the simplicity of Jefferson's character, his real dislike to having an unnecessary "fuss" made about anything, and particularly about himself, that we owe the democratic absence of etiquette, and the bareness and boldness of our public life since his Administration. He showed this all through his life; and united with his low estimate of the importance—the personal importance—pertaining to public office, it was this that made him ride down to the Capitol on horseback, send written messages to Congress, and beg that on his election there might be no formal and costly embassy to inform him of the fact, as there was in the case of Washington and Adams; but that the communication might be made in the simplest way, by a letter through the Post Office, just as if he were to be informed of any other business fact. He was as industrious as he was simple in his life. His factor and humble friend, Bacon, who had access to his private room at all times, said that he was the most industrious man he ever saw, and that during the twenty years that he was with him, he never went to him in that room but twice that he did not find him employed. On one occasion he had toothache, on the other, neuralgia. But he was rarely kept from either labor or pleasure by bodily indisposition. He was an almost constantly healthy and cheerful man. He had an interest in a very wide range of subjects. The politician who recreated Virginia, and who exercised a formative power second to no other in bringing the United States into an independent national existence, kept a careful and minute meteorological record, invented agricultural instruments, studied and had a fine taste in architecture and in landscape gardening, and was not only devotedly fond of music, but played the violin, and played it every day. He had a very fine instrument, and to this he was so attached that when in his earlier life his house having been burned to the ground during his absence, and all his books and notes of law cases destroyed, the negro who brought the news announced with a grin of exultation, "but we saved the fiddle." From this companion of his privacy Mr. Parton tells us he was never weaned. It came to him from John Randolph, the King's Attorney General, with whom he entered into a formal agreement in regard to it, in case of Randolph's death, which, however, was not carried out because of the Revolution. Randolph was a Tory, and left the country, and before his departure sold this violin to Jefferson for £13. Devotee of music although he was, he was yet methodical in business—as methodical as Washington—and entered in his pocket diary every item of his expenses, even to the fees and gratuities of his wedding day. In moral rectitude and integrity he seems to have been spotless. The confidence felt in him by all those who knew him well was absolute. True, although never very wealthy, he was from the beginning raised above those necessities and shifts that beset poor men, and above all poor gentlemen, but his whole life showed his soundness in this respect. He said always to his children, "If you ever find yourself in difficulty and do not know how to extricate yourself, do what is right, and you will find it the easiest way of getting out of the difficulty." And to his nephew he said, "Give up money, give up fame, give up science, give up the earth itself, rather than do an immoral act; and never suppose that in any possible situation or any circumstances that it is best for you to do a dishonorable thing." His private life was a constant example of this teaching, and even as a politician he never swerved from it. His "Manual" of parliamentary practice contains one sentence which some of our public men now could hardly read without blushing: "When the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question he is to withdraw." He gave no public appointments to relatives, so far did he strain the effort to avoid even the appearance of evil, and he removed no man from office because of opposition to him in politics, a practice which was a foreshadowing of the civil service regulations which so many politicians now make war upon. And it was understood between him and his sons-in-law, who were members of Congress, that in their privacy the measures under consideration in the House were not to be talked about. He even refused to receive some wine, which he had bought of the Spanish Minister, without paying the regular Customs dues upon it. As a public officer, no less than as a private person, he was in this respect above reproach. Of his sagacity as a politician, it is, of course, needless to say anything at this late day; but one incident of his private life shows that quality in circumstances in which it is rarely manifested. His daughters were at a convent school in Paris during his Ministry there, and one of them announced by letter her determination to become a nun. For two days he took no notice of the letter. On the third he merely drove to the convent, greeted his daughters with rather more than his usual warmth and tenderness, and told them, without a word of explanation, that he had come to take them from school. As soon as they were ready he drove away with them, and their education went on under masters at home; and neither then, nor ever after, did one word pass between the father and the incipient nun on the subject of her letter. He merely broke up the connection, without opposing it, and made her happy at home—a course which might be well imitated when daughters are in haste to become brides other than of the Church.

But we must turn to the more purely political passages of Mr. Parton's book, which, if not its best and most interesting, are its most important parts. Here we find that the author is, after all, very prudent and cautious in his democracy. He tells us, for example, that in 1774 Virginia knew how to choose from her people the seven men who best represented her, who could best serve her, and reflect most honor upon her. This he records as "a prodigious fact." It was hardly prodigious, but it is of great significance, and it proved to be of the utmost importance. It had much to do with the successful result of the great movement toward independence which was then rapidly acquiring an irresistible momentum, yet almost unknown to those who were giving it force and direction. And although that movement, being the resultant of positive moral and material forces, was sure to attain its end, the choice of these men secured its progress to that end with a wisdom and a dignity which have elicited the admiration of all impartial minds. For as our author also tells us as to this choice of the best and most representative men: "All the colonies could do as much. We cannot. It is one of the lost arts." We fear that it must be admitted that the art is not lost the world over, but only or chiefly in that country where, according to the Jeffersonian theory of government, it ought to be found in completest and most perfect action. But on another page our Jeffersonian Democrat tells us why in his opinion this art is lost. He says that Virginia could choose her best men in 1774, "but she could no more have done it then than New-York could do it now, if her grossly-ignorant laborers of foreign lineage had been admitted to the suffrage." However true this may possibly be, it is a fearful declaration; and we venture the opinion that Mr. Parton's chances of being ever sent to Congress, or even to a State Legislature, by the party which claims to be the present representative of Jeffersonian Democracy are very small indeed. And what will that party say to the man who advocates their principles and glorifies their idol, and who yet says "it accorded with the spirit and custom of that age (as with justice and good sense,) never to change public servants except for a good reason;" and again, elsewhere, "the fatal principle of rotation in office had not yet been evolved." He gives us too, in various passages, such reasons as these for the force, the wisdom, the dignity, and the trustworthiness of the legislative bodies and the executive officers of that time: "In all the proceedings of Virginia's little parliament we find a most happy blending of courtesy, good sense, and rectitude." Again, leaping an interval of years, and speaking of Jefferson's Cabinet: "Every member of his Cabinet was college-bred, and every man of them was in some peculiar way identified with knowledge;" and again, elsewhere, we get the following explanation of his view of the reasons of the difference between now and then: "Unhappily, the founders of the Government of the United States in arranging salaries, made no allowance for the American fact that the mere absence of a man from home usually lessens his income and increases his expenditures. Even Franklin took it for granted that we should always have among us men of leisure, most of whom would be delighted to serve the public for nothing. Who, indeed, could have foreseen a state of things such as we see around us now, when the richer a man is the harder he works, and when in a flourishing city of a hundred thousand inhabitants not one man of leisure can be found, not one man who can 'afford' to go to the Legislature." If all this be really true, we must yet ask, Does Mr. Parton call this backing his friends? They will rather call it "going back on" them. He could have made his showing worse and more offensive only by declaring that if such men as he has thus described could now be found they would be just the men who could not be elected, and who would never be put in candidacy because they were not "available." Should we gather the truth from Mr. Parton's presentation of it, the case would seem to be that Jeffersonian Democracy was a charming theory of government, impossible under the conditions of the country in which it was to be carried out.

And the Jeffersonian theory of State Rights, how absolute it was Mr Parton does not hesitate clearly to set forth. Virginia sent Mazzei, an Italian of strong Republican sympathies, on a financial mission to the Duke of Tuscany. This was after the Declaration of Independence —in 1778—and in so doing Virginia, as Mr. Parton justly says, "performed the act of a sovereign State." And in June, 1779, Virginia, by a formal resolution of her Assembly, declared that the treaties of alliance and commerce between the King of France and the Congress of the United States of America "ought to be ratified, confirmed, and declared binding on *this Commonwealth*," and instructed her Governor to notify the Minister of his Most Christian Majesty, resident at Philadelphia of the above resolution under the seal of the Commonwealth; another act of absolute sovereignty. And there can be no doubt that neither Virginia nor any other of the States intended to give up, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, any more of this absolute sovereignty than was expressly conveyed to Congress by the words of that instrument. This, as Mr. Parton says, is the Jeffersonian system in brief: "Let the General Government be reduced to foreign concerns only, and let our affairs be disentangled from those of other nations, except as to commerce, which the merchants will manage the better the more they are left free to manage for themselves; and our General Government may be reduced to a very simple organization, and a very inexpensive one; a few plain duties to be performed by a few plain servants." This is no new statement of the case—it is Jefferson's own—but it is one which a large number of the present generation are apt to forget, and which, in the consideration of our national history, should not be forgotten. But however it may have been accepted by Jefferson and the men of his school and of his time, at the present time, as Chief Justice Marshall said of a decision which he regarded himself as legally sound, "it will not do." It is opposed to the inevitable tendency of a country existing under one system of general government; it is opposed to the inevitable tendency of all federations of minor sovereignties. In a federal government one of the two powers must constantly become stronger, and the other consequently weaker. Either a strong central Government will be formed, or the central Government will degenerate into a mere business agency, and the separate sovereignties will become more and more independent. The unavoidable tendency with us has been toward the former of these alternatives. And, to take up the whole question that we have been considering, the statesmen of Jefferson's school and time worked out their plan of government for a condition of things which has been entirely broken up by material forces which they did not take into consideration, because in their day they did not exist, and could not be foreseen. The flood of emigration, the railway and the telegraph have made their scheme impossible; and our difficult task is to co-ordinate, as far as possible, the working of the new and constantly varying forces with the old and inflexible system. Railways and telegraphs have bound our whole country into a unity which the Jeffersonian men did not dream of. The Union is now welded together by a freedom of intercourse which, in their day, did not exist between the various parts of the same States; and there is an intimate interfusion of interests between all parts of the whole country which, in their time, did not exist between even the various parts of New-England. This is simply something that we must accept and make the best of; it is useless to contend on "constitutional" grounds with the logic of such irresistible facts. The Jeffersonian system of Federal Government might have been possible if the world had stood still, and the development of the country had been arrested. It is now as impracticable as the plan of Sir Thomas More's Utopia. And even if it were practicable, it would, as we see now, make it impossible for us to take a place among the great controlling nations of the world, and to that the American people will never consent.

The change in feeling as well as in fact has been very great in two generations, not only in this, but in other respects, and Mr. Parton's pages reveal this to us incidentally as well as directly. For example, religious intolerance was carried in some of the Southern States to a pitch which those who are not directly interested in religious history have no notion of. In 1774, Madison wrote to a Northern friend that there were in the next county to him five or six well-meaning men in close jail merely for publishing their religious sentiments, "which," he naively adds, "are very orthodox," as if that were anybody's business but their own. These men were Baptists—preachers of a faith now more widely held in this country, and particularly at he South, than any other except, perhaps, that of the Methodists. They were arraigned as "disturbers of the peace," and at least one prosecuting attorney sustained his accusation by alleging that "they cannot meet a man upon the road but they must ram a text of Scripture down his throat." But Madison's half a dozen Baptists were actually imprisoned in a filthy, noisome jail forty-three days for no other offense. We, who cannot imagine a man's being interfered with in any way in this country for pleading any religious doctrine, find it difficult to believe that Baptist ministers were thrust into jail by our grandfathers merely for preaching the doctrine of their sect. And the most interesting and important point in this little history is that this persecution was not only at the hands of county magnates and bigoted clergymen; the ignorant multitude cheered their betters on in this fiendish folly. Mr. Parton gives us a glimpse of a very interesting scene in court, where Patrick Henry arrived as the prosecuting attorney was reading the indictment in one of these cases. Being dressed in country style, his entrance attracted no attention. When the indictment had been read he took it up, looked it over with an expression of puzzled incredulity, and then addressing the court he, with some circumstance, approached the declaration that these men were actually indicted and about to be tried for "preaching the Gospel of the Son of God." Then, when all eyes were turned upon him, he raised his own eyes and hands to heaven, and with pathetic energy exclaimed, "Great God!" This he did three times, and waved the indictment about his head in a wild way, as if he were distracted with wonder; and after the third time he asked the court with impressive gravity, "What laws have they violated?" The answer was given by the presiding Judge, "Sheriff, discharge these men." This was very dramatic and very impressive, and the right triumphed, and all that; but think of it, that living men have seen the men who saw such things in America. This incident illustrates another change—one in temper and in manners—hardly less remarkable. According to the authority from which Mr. Parton derives this story, when Patrick Henry uttered his dramatic appeal to heaven after his ironical definition of the crime of the Ministers, the audience were so excited that they "relieved their feelings by a burst of sighs and tears." What living forensic orator could elicit such manifestations of feeling from a modern audience? But it was not the orator so much as the audience. We read of audiences at the performances of tragedies in those days being moved to audible sobbings and outcries, and of ladies being carried out of their boxes—some of them dissolved in tears, others fainting, and others shrieking in hysterics. This was partly susceptibility, and partly fashion. It was thought a fine thing in those days to give way visibly to feeling upon proper occasion. Now the elegant thing is to preserve an imperturbable calm. It has been suggested, and not without reason, that no small part of this excitability is due to the fact that all audiences in those days, not excluding a great number of the ladies, were in a half-maudlin condition from wine or stronger drink. Jefferson, however, had no share in such scenes. He was no orator, and during all his life he addressed himself only to the sober intelligence of his countrymen.

We have no fault to find with Mr. Parton's presentation of Jefferson's portait as it is; we can easily forgive any writer the generous sin of a too-glowing admiration of such a man as Thomas Jefferson. But we must express our surprise and our great regret that our author could not set up his idol on a pedestal without endeavoring to cast Hamilton down. The fame of both these men is too dear to us to allow us to see one tarnished, even for the sake of the other, without protestation. Mr. Parton, in his generous way—which sometimes seems a little superfluously generous when we have found out what was coming—shows us Hamilton surrounded by his charming family in his elegant poverty—a poverty that had a certain grandeur about it; for he, in the words of Talleyrand, was "one of the wonders of the world—a man who made the fortunes of a nation, laboring all night to support a family." Yes, Hamilton in distress, and compelled to borrow $20 for a few days, while he was handling millions of the public money, is a grand spectacle; and we thank Mr. Parton for directing the eyes of this generation to such an example. But why does he then deliberately smirch the public and private character of so grand a man? Neither he nor Jefferson was perfect, either as a man or a statesman; and both as men and as statesmen, they came into collision; but could not the biographer of Jefferson have recorded their strife without saying of Hamilton that he "can be acquitted of depravity only by conceding his ignorance and incapacity." The depravity of Alexander Hamilton! Alexander Hamilton's ignorance! Alexander Hamilton's incapacity! Hamilton, who, as Talleyrand said, had "divined Europe," may, as Mr. J. Parton says, have failed to divine America—although, as the latter gentleman unwittingly shows elsewhere, that is not yet so certain—but he was none the less, and is recognized none the less, as one of the great formative minds in foreign politics. The truth is simply this, as Mr. Parton himself shows in one of his calmer moments, that when Hamilton pronounced the word *government* he meant something radically different from Jefferson's idea of government. But Mr. Parton's assertion that while Jefferson's government was an agency for the execution of the people's will, Hamilton's was a means for frustrating the people's will, is a wild and wide perversion of the truth. Hamilton's notion of government was one which made possible that selection of the men who best represented a country, who could best serve her, and reflect most honor on her, which, as we have seen, elicits even Mr. Parton's admiration, and the loss of the art of doing which in the America which Hamilton did not divine, his very detractor laments. If Hamilton's notion of government had been developed here, it may be doubted whether we should have had "armed rebellion" on the one hand, and we may be sure that we should not have had "the Rule of the Thief" on the other. All that can be safely said even yet of Jefferson and Hamilton in relation to their views of government is that they were the able representatives of opposing systems, the soundness of which and their fitness for the country to which they were to be applied, time has yet fully to determine. Mr. Parton's anti-Hamiltonian feeling leads him to unearth a sad personage in Hamilton's life, in which he, like many another wise and good man, became the victim of his own passions and of a designing woman. There is no good end to be attained by this revelation; but Mr. Parton attempts to justify it by giving it a bearing upon Hamilton's political views. "I do not know enough of the laws of our being," he says, "to explain the truth, but a truth it is, that the paramour of a Reynolds was never yet capable of founding a safe system for the government of a nation." "Men of that sort," he adds, "may be gifted and amiable, but they are never wise." A wilder assertion—one more flatly denied by the teachings of all history, sacred and profane, was never made. Mr. Parton has not gained distinction in his tilt against Hamilton.

We, however, none the less gladly recognize the positive value of his very interesting book, in which he has given a spirited and, on the whole, a faithful and instructive story of the life of one who must be regarded, in the full sense of the words, as a great and good man.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Owen McCauley, alias James Moriarty, and Patrick Kennedy, of No. 28 Scammel street, quarreled with each other on Saturday night over some trivial matter. During the row which followed McCauley stabbed Kennedy in the breast, inflicting a serious wound. Kennedy had his wound dressed, and McCauley was locked up. At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Kasmire held McCauley in $2,000 bail for trial on a charge of felonious assault.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 8.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

2500 Tol. & W. 2d M.	78	200 Erie	32¾
5000 U. P. Income	82½	100 Lake Shore...b3.	73⅛
300 West'n Union	75¼	100 Pittsburg	88⅜
800 do......b3.	75⅜	100 North-western	38
400 do......s3.	75¼	100 Rock Island	99½
1200 Pacific Mail.b3.	45⅞	500 St. Paul	34⅞
800 do	45⅝	100 St. Paul Pf.	52⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H...b3.	101	100 do	52¾
5 do	101¼	100 Tol. & Wab....c.	36
500 Union Pacific	29⅜	100 do......s3.	36
200 do......s3.	29⅜	200 C., C. & I. C.	13
100 do	29⅜	100 do	12¾
225 do	29½	100 do	12⅞
300 do	29⅜		

MONDAY, Aug. 10—A. M.

The course of the Wall street markets during the past week was characterized by few events which merit any lengthy comment at this time. Indeed, the tone of affairs was almost uniformly dull, and the features of interest which were presented were important merely by the contrast with the extreme quietude which was predominant. The heavy Gold exports, the break in Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad stock, and the advance of the Bank of England rate of discount from 3 to 4 ₩ cent., were the leading events outside the ordinary routine of the markets. The sudden advance of 1 ₩ cent. by the Bank of England was a somewhat violent movement, considering the generally pacific attitude of affairs on the Continent of Europe; but its causes bore no especial significance, and an early recession is generally anticipated. It was due mainly to the fact that England is the money market of the world, and that other nations had been drawing very heavily on her bullion recently, giving her in return their own securities. The advance in the bank rate of discount, therefore, may be fairly construed as precautionary, and not as a portent of existing financial stringency. Its immediate effect here was to stimulate the coin export to an amount, for the week, larger than during any equal period in some years past. The Gold Room experienced but a slight upward impulse in the premium, the immediate advance being but ⅛ ₩ cent., stimulated almost immediately to a further rise of ⅛ ₩ cent. on a somewhat sensational report of an anti-French alliance between Germany and Spain, which lacks as yet the faintest trace of confirmation. The Gold market opened at 109¼, and at no time during the week did the price decline from that figure. In the first four days of business it touched 110, and immediately fell ⅛. In the last two days the price fluctuated from 109⅞ to 110¼, and the market displayed some activity, the bulk of the dealings being at 110@110⅛. The market closed for the week firm at 110⅛. Monetary affairs were without any notable feature, the market being still abundantly supplied at 2, 2¼@3 ₩ cent. on call, with a very limited demand even at these low rates. Foreign Exchange was slightly affected by the advance in the Bank of England rate, and the rate for long sterling bills became weak, falling from $4 87@$4 87½ to $4 86½@$4 87. Short-sight bills were strengthened somewhat, advancing from $4 89½@$4 90 to $4 90¼@$4 90½. Government Bonds showed increased activity, at lower prices, early in the week, and became steadier on the advance, in sympathy with Gold, at the close. The current of inquiry was mainly directed to the registered issues, which seems to indicate a desire to turn money to account in quiet investments during the prevailing dullness of trade. In the market for Railway and Miscellaneous Shares there was a preponderating dullness. The market was firm in the main, the range of fluctuation being narrow, and the tendency upward. The leading movement of the week was in C., C. and I. C., which broke on a default by the company on the interest of its Second Mortgage Bonds. The Stock declined 4¼ ₩ cent.—from 16⅛ to 11⅞. At the close it showed a recovery, the final sales being 1 ₩ cent. better. North-western and St. Paul experienced a decline also, under the influence of the litigation now pending in Wisconsin, in which the State seeks by injunction to enforce the Potter Railroad law. North-western common declined from 38⅞ to 36⅞; preferred from 56¾ to 54¼; St. Paul common dropped from 35⅞ to 33⅞, and preferred from 54⅞ to 52⅜. The feeling of distrust as to the result of the litigation is very apparent, for notwithstanding the argument is not yet nearly closed, and no decision will be likely to be reached before the end of the present week, there were few sales in both stocks. At the close of the week the brokers recovered somewhat from the alarm which at first possessed them, and the common stock of both roads advanced ½@¾ ₩ cent., and the preferred shares 1⅛ ₩ cent. Pacific Mail was active during the last two days, and advanced ⅝@⅞ ₩ cent. on Washington advices announcing a favorable report from the Navy Department on the new steam-ships belonging to the company. The decision of the Attorney General in favor of the Pacific Mail subsidy of $1,000,000, under the act of June, 1872, providing for mail service between the United States, Japan, and China, led to this inspection and favorable report. Railway Mortgages were generally quiet but firm, the feature of the dealings being the various Pacific issues, which showed an advance of ½ to 2¼ ₩ cent. for the older classes. State securities and Bank Shares were inactive throughout the week, but in the few transactions reported prices ruled firm.

The Weekly Statement of the Averages of the Associated Banks is a very favorable one. The reserve legally required to be held by the banks on this exhibit, being 25 ₩ cent. of the deposits, amounts to $60,565,400. The actual reserve amounts to $92,289,500, so that the reserve shows a surplus of $31,724,100. The most important relative changes for the week are the decrease of $1,475,000 in the Loans, and the diminution of Deposits $479,700. The following is a comparative statement of Averages for the past three weeks:

	July 25.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 8.
Loans	$284,168,100	$282,012,600	$280,534,300
Specie	26,646,700	25,293,700	25,740,000
Circulation	25,767,600	25,762,200	25,805,760
Deposits	244,314,300	242,741,300	242,261,600
Legal Tender	63,714,800	65,818,900	66,549,500

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Aug. 1.	Aug. 8.	Differences.
Specie	$25,293,700	$25,740,000	In. $446,300
Legal tender	65,818,900	66,549,500	In. 730,600
Total reserve	$91,112,600	$92,289,500	In. $1,176,900
Reserve required against deposits	60,685,325	60,565,400	
Excess of reserve above legal requirement	$30,427,275	$31,7241,00	In. $1,296,825

The Treasury shipments for the week were as follows: Legal tender, $3,874,000; fractional currency, $500,000; bonds held to secure circulation, $387,000,000; to secure public deposits, $16,500,000; national bank circulation, $350,128,000. The Treasury balances at the close of business on Saturday were: Currency, $14,630,000; coin, $71,780,000; less coin certificates, $32,800,000.

The final event of the week was the suspension of Paton & Co., the well-known dry goods importing and jobbing house, the amount of whose liabilities and assets is not yet known. The firm had struggled bravely to survive their embarrassments of last Fall under an extension of time granted by their creditors, and their present misfortune elicits the profoundest sympathy of commercial and financial circles.

The following shows the course of Stocks and Gold during the week, based on closing quotations of each day:

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		Saturday, Aug. 9, '73.
U. S. New 5s, coup., '81	111⅝@111½@111¾@112½@112⅝	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	111⅝@111@111¼@111¾@111⅛	119⅛
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117⅜@117½@117¾@117⅝	119⅝
American Gold	109¼@109⅜@109½@109⅞@110¼	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86¾@$4 87¼@$4 87@$4 87½@$4 86½@$4 87	109
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	100⅜@100½@100¾@100⅞@101@101¼	105½
Chicago & Rock Island	99⅜@99½@99@98⅞@99¾@99½	110⅜
Pacific Mail	45¼@45@45⅜@45⅝@45⅞	40⅝
St. Paul Common	35⅜@35¼@34⅞@34¼@34⅜@34⅞	59⅝
St. Paul Preferred	54⅞@54½@53½@52⅝@52½@52¾	73
West. Union	74½@75⅛@74⅞@74⅝@75¼	92⅜
Union Pacific	29⅜@29½@28¾@28⅝@29¼@29⅜	28⅜
Lake Shore	73@73¼@73@72⅞@72⅝@73⅛	94½
Tol. & Wab.	36⅞@36¼@35⅞@36¼@36	71¾
N. W. Common	38½@38⅛@37⅞@37⅛@38	67¾
N. W. Pref.	56⅛@55½@55⅜@55⅞@55⅝	83¼
Del. & Lack.	107½@107⅜@107¼@107⅜@107½	101⅞
N. J. Central	106¼@106@105½@106⅛	103[illegible]
Panama	111¾@111⅝@111¼@111½@112@113¼	113
Erie	32½@32⅛@32@31⅞@31¾	59⅝
Ohio & Miss.	25¼@25⅜@25¼@24¾@25	40
C., C. & I. C.	16@15½@13⅝@12⅛@13⅛@12⅞	32⅛
Harlem	125@124@124½@124@124½@123¾	132

The Import Entries at this port of Dry Goods and General Merchandise (exclusive of foreign specie) for the fiscal year ended June 30 amounted to $380,890,275, of which $160,065,310 were embraced in the six months ending Dec. 31, 1873. The following are the import values of the same class during the current calendar year:

January	$30,211,665	June	$32,446,690
February	34,616,354	July	28,257,774
March	42,448,552	Aug. 1	7,208,727
April	40,569,095	Aug. 8	7,009,676
May	40,532,709		
Total to date			$268,401,232
For corresponding period 1873			$257,705,572
For corresponding period 1872			$269,769,838

The Produce Exports for the week amounted to $5,157,917, exclusive of Specie. The Specie Export amounted to $4,521,442; making an aggregate total of $8,679,359. For the corresponding week of 1873 the Exports of Produce amounted in value to $6,096,224, and the Specie to $723,405, making a total of $6,819,629. The total Exports of Produce since Jan. 1, 1874, amount to $175,723,020, against $173,364,351 in 1873, and $133,524,807 in 1872.

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to $50,198,126, against $59,627,723 in 1873. For the current calendar year the Specie exports have been as follows:

January	$2,660,508	June	$6,913,775
February	2,930,862	July	2,798,050
March	2,527,822	Aug. 1	1,248,245
April	2,467,005	Aug. 8	3,521,442
May	12,775,800		
Total since Jan. 1, 1874			$37,893,489
Corresponding period of 1873			38,628,574
Corresponding period of 1872			54,661,509

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold Interest paid out by this office, amounted to $63,220,506 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, against $71,932,471 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. For the current calendar year the receipts and payments have been as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$10,195,291	January	$9,752,291
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,373,644
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
June	7,606,000	June	2,104,000
July	8,432,768	July	16,092,143
Aug. 1	2,581,846	Aug. 1	1,253,600
Aug. 8	2,457,000	Aug. 8	2,674,400
Since Jan. 1	$71,187,860	Since Jan. 1	$50,473,226
Same period '73	78,057,060	Same period '73	50,608,129
Same period '72	92,691,278	Same period '72	55,773,110

The coupons due July 1 on the bonds of the Union and Titusville Railroad will be paid on presentation at the banking house of Maitland, Audenried & Co., Third and Dock streets, Philadelphia.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for investment securities, also gold and exchange, executed.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm, in fair demand, and a shade higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 07½@$1 08½; No. 2 do., new, $1 04¾; Old, $1 05 spot, $1 04¼ August, $1 01½ September; No. 3 do., $1@$1 00½; Rejected, 91c. Corn dull and declining; closed more active and steadier; No. 2 Mixed, 66c.@68c.; closed at 66¾c. spot, 66⅝c. bid August, 65⅝c. bid September; Rejected, 65c.@65¼c. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 39c.@40½c.; closed at 40½c. spot, 37¾c. August, 35¼c.@35½c. seller all the year; Rejected, 38c.@38½c. Rye dull and drooping at 73c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 03. Pork excited; prices higher and strong at $24 25@$24 50 spot, $24@$24 12½ August, $24 50 September. Lard in fair demand and higher at 14⅞c.@15c. spot. Bulk Meats firm, steady, and unchanged. Whisky—96½c. bid, 98c. asked. Freights unchanged. On the Open Board this afternoon, Wheat steady at $1 04½ August, $1 01¼ September; Corn, 66¼c. spot, 66⅝c. August, 65⅞c. September. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 56,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 163,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 69,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Flour quiet and weak; small business. Wheat firm and in fair demand; inspected No. 3 Fall, $1 07@$1 08½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 16. Corn steady at 64c.@65½c. for No. 2 Mixed, in elevator; 66c. buyer August; 66c. September. Oats inactive; No. 2, 46c.@48c., in elevator. Rye quiet at 80c. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork firm at $24. Dry-salted meats held higher at 8¾c. for Shoulders, 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon active and steady; some sales higher; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c.; Shoulders, 10c., buyer September; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c., buyer first half of September; 13c. last half of September. Lard—A large speculative movement; sales of 5,600 tcs. at 10¼c., seller all the year and December, January, and February. Live Hogs firm; Yorkers, $5 50@$6; Bacon, $6. Cattle dull; shipments mostly at first hands; Texans, $2@$4; native Cows and Heifers, $2@$3 50; Medium to Fair Butchers', $2@$3; Good to Extra Steers, $4 25@$5 62½. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,800 Hogs, 1,300 Cattle.

TOLEDO, Aug. 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat, 1c.@2c. lower; closing firm; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 26; No. 3, $1 17@$1 19; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 18; Extra, $1 26; Amber Michigan, $1 12½; September, $1 13½; No. 1 Red, $1 15½@$1 15¾; No. 2, $1 12½@$1 13. Corn firm and in poor demand, at 69c. for High Mixed; August, 68¾c.; September, 68c.; October, 66½c.; Low Mixed, 68½c.; Yellow, 69c. Oats in fair demand and lower, at 40½c. for No. 1; 39c. for No. 2, August; 38c., September; Old, 43c.; Michigan, 39c.; August, 38½c.; September, 38¼c.; Rejected, 36½c.@37c. Freights firm and scarce, at 2½c.@3c. to Buffalo; 6c. offered to Oswego. Receipts—85,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 5,800 bbls.; Wheat, 43,350 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 41,000 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 7,700 bushels; Corn, 24,722 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 27,420 bushels; Corn, 71,418 bushels; Oats, 31,500 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9¼c.; Corn, 8¼c.; Oats, 5½c., to New-York. Flour steady; sales of 1,000 bbls. on range; Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $6 75@$7 50; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat dull and heavy; sales of 2,500 bushels Sheboygan Spring at $1 25; 10,000 Amber Winter, $1 20. Corn quiet; stock light; sales of No. 2 Western at 76c. Oats drooping; sales of No. 2 Toledo at 55c. Rye nominally $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Flour steady; sales of 19,000 bbls. Wheat dull; sales of 2,000 old Amber Minnesota at $1 35; one car-load old No. 2 Red Winter at $1 25; one car new No. 1 White Toledo at $1 35; one car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 33; round lots of latter offered at $1 30. Corn unchanged; sales of 2,500 bushels No. 2 at 75c.; one car High Mixed at 76c. Corn-meal—$31 for Bolted; $30 for Unbolted ₩ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Ship-stuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26 ₩ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 87 to the Hudson; $3 37 to New-York. Lake Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat; 738,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—584,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Flour very dull. Wheat steady; Red, $1 03@$1 05; White, $1 15@$1 20. Corn steady at 63c.@64c. Oats quiet and weak at 44c.@48c. Rye in fair demand and higher at 83c.@84c. Butter steady. Pork quiet and unchanged; nominally $24. Lard firm; Summer, 13½c. bid; 14c. asked; Kettle, 16c.@16¼c.; Steam, seller all the year, 10¼c.@10½c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 8¾c.@8⅞c., held at outside price at close; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c., cash, and buyer August; Clear Sides, nominally 12¼c. Bacon firm, scarce and wanted; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides sold at 13c., spot and to come out next week; Clear Sides sold early in the day at 13c., held at 13¼c. at the close. Whisky strong at 96c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Corn dull and declining at 80c. for Mixed, 85c. for Yellow, 90c. for White. Lard—Market bare; Tierce, to arrive, 15c.@15¼c.; Keg, to arrive, 15½c. Sugar sold at 9⅝c.@9¾c. for fully Fair. Corn-meal firmer at $4. Coffee easier at 18½c.@19½c. for Ordinary; 20c.@21c. for Prime; 20c.@21½c. for Good; $22c.@22½c. for Prime. Gold, 109¾. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 36¾.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 32c.@33c.; Western do., 22c.@25c., do. fair to good, 18c.@20c. Cheese firm; New-York State, prime, 12½c.@13¼c.; Western Reserve, 12½c.@13c.; half-skims, 8c.@9c. Eggs quiet and steady; Pennsylvania, 20c.@21c.; Western, 17c.@18c. Petroleum easier; Refined, 12c., August; 12⅛c. September; Crude, in bbls., 8¼c.; in bulk, 4⅜c. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extra, $4 50@$5 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $6 25@$6 75. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow, 83c.@84c. Oats firm for new; White, 58c. Whisky, $1 03.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—Cotton steady; Low Middling, 16c.@16¼c. Flour steady and in fair demand; prices unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady for Southern; active for Western; prices unchanged. Corn nominal for Southern; White Southern, 90c.@92c.; Yellow Southern, 81c.@82c.; Western Mixed firm at 78c. Oats dull; Southern, 51c.@54c.; Western Mixed, 52c.; do. White, 55c. Rye dull at 75c.@80c. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong; Mess Pork, $24@$25; Bulk Meats unchanged. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c. Sugar-cured Hams, 17c.@17½c. Lard firmer and higher at 14½c.@15c. Western Butter firm at 24c.@25c. Coffee quiet; fair to prime Rio cargoes, 19½c.@21¼c. Petroleum unchanged and quiet. Whisky easier at $1 01@$1 02.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 800 head; market fairly active for Good; others very dull; prices unchanged. Texans sold as $2 50@$3 87½; Common to Medium, $3@$4 50; Choice, $6 16. Shipments, 1,300 head. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; market active and firm for all grades; Inferior sold at $6@$6 35; Common to Medium, $6 50@$6 65; Extra, $7 25@$7 40. Shipments—3,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; market dull and nearly nominal at an extreme range of $3@$5.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 16; No. 2, $1 09, spot; $1 08, August; $1 03¼, September. Oats unsettled and lower; No. 2, 48c.@49c. Corn firm and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 66½c. Rye weak and lower; No. 1, 73c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 06. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¼c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged at 63c.@72c. Oats unchanged. Rye 90c. Pork unchanged at $25. Bacon firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15½c.@16c.; Plain, 14½c. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Lard, 16c.@16¼c. Whisky, 96c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 8.—Flour nominal. Corn dull and drooping; Yellow, 68c. Oats dull and drooping at 55c.@56c. Pork in fair demand and higher at $25. Lard in fair demand and higher at 15c.@16c. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Sides, 13½c.@13¾c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Wheat quiet. Corn higher; Western held at 81c.@82c.; sales of one car-load, delivered at East Albany, at 81c. Oats quiet; sales of one car No. 2 Western at 62c., and a bag lot of do. White State at 80c., an extreme figure. Barley quiet. Malt steady.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—Wheat weak; new No. 1 Red Winter, $1 14; No. 2 White, $1 11. Corn unchanged. Oats heavy; No. 1 State, 41c.; No. 2, 39c.; White, 42c. Petroleum firm and unchanged. Receipts, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—Wheat steady; Extra, $1 25@$1 25¾; No. 1, $1 23@$1 23½; Amber, $1 12. Corn steady at 70c. Oats in good demand at 40c. Receipts, 2,000 bbls. Flour; 23,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments, 27,000 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 8.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 32c. Resin firm at $1 75 for Strained; $1 85 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 25.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 16⅝c.; net receipts, 69 bales; gross, 81 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 300 bales; stock, 20,069 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 8.—Cotton firm; unchanged; good; offerings light restrict buyers; Low Middling, 15¾c.@16c.; receipts, 3 bales; shipments, 264 bales; stock, 6,724 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 8.—Cotton quiet and steady; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 15 bales; sales, 30 bales; stock, 3,831 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 8.—Cotton nominal; higher prices asked; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 17 bales; gross, 17 bales; stock, 7,459 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 8.—Cotton quiet; bare of Cotton; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 26 bales; stock, 4,300 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 203 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 6,020 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; receipts, 24 bales; sales, 35 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 8.—The transactions of the week foot up a good average, comprising upward of 2,000,000 lbs., foreign and domestic, of which 1,335,000 lbs. were Domestic Fleeces, including Delaine and Combing. The number of buyers was quite numerous, representing some of the best mills in the country, many of whom were disappointed because they could not find any cheap lots of Wool. There is also more or less speculative inquiry, but at prices which holders would not listen to. The market is steady and firm for all desirable lots of Wool. The domestic clip is rapidly going for consumption. The change of Fleece Wool has not varied since the new clip began to make its appearance. Medium extra and double extra Ohio Fleece have been selling at 52c.@55c. ₩ lb., and for some prime lots of double extra the latter price has been refused. The transactions in Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces embrace 488,000 lbs., including all grades, treble extra and picklock selling at 58c.@60c. ₩ lb. In Michigan Fleeces the sales have been 244,000 lbs., principally at 49c.@51c. ₩ lb., and at the close manufacturers appeared more disposed to purchase largely of all kinds of Fleece Wool at the current rates. For Delaine and Combing selections, there is a decidedly firmer feeling, and prices are gradually tending upward. This, however, includes only desirable lots of Medium and Fine, as coarse Western is dull and neglected. Considerable Domestic Combing has been sold at 60c.@62c. ₩ lb., and the latter price has been offered for choice lots deliverable through August and September and declined. The transactions include 278,000 lbs. at 58c.@62c. for Washed, and 43c.@45c. for Unwashed. The transactions in California Wool have been fair, when we consider that the stock of every description has been generally reduced, now comprising only 232,000 lbs. Sales have been made at 25c.@43c. for Spring California, and 25c. for Fall. Included in the sales are 8,000 lbs. very choice at 43c. ₩ lb., and this is the highest price of the season. We do not notice any weakness in the market. Pulled Wool continues very scarce and firm, and all desirable lots meet with a ready sale at full prices. Sales of Super and Extra Pulled at 41½c.@55c.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKETS.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—Sugar nominal; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 18@19 reals ₩ arrobe; Molasses Sugar, 15¾@16¾ reals; Muscovado Sugar, fair to good refining, 17@17½ reals; Grocery Grades, 19¾@21½ reals. Molasses nominal. Stock of Sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 254,000 bxs. and 9,200 hhds. Receipts of the week, 2,400 bxs. and 432 hhds. Exported during the week, 12,000 bxs. and 218 hhds., including 8,000 hhds. and all the boxes to the United States. Bacon, $39@$41 ₩ cwt. Butter—Superior American, $70@$77 ₩ quintal; Goshen, $78@$80. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $52@$57 ₩ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $42@$42 50 ₩ quintal. Potatoes, $14@$14 25 ₩ bbl. Wax—Yellow, $19 ₩ arrobe; White, $29@$31. Honey, 10½@11 reals ₩ gallon. Coal-oil, 7 reals ₩ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $7. Freights nominal. Spanish Gold, 232@233; American, 233@234. Exchange quiet and steady; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 113@115 premium; short sight, 117@119 premium; on London, 162@165 premium; on Paris, 130@133 premium.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
28—Morange vs. Hymes, &c.
35—Phelps vs. McCormack.
78—Pelton vs. Hilyer.
90—Barnard vs. Campbell, &c.
93—Schlesinger vs. Post.
116—Badgely vs. Hathaway, &c.
151—Fubesville vs. Amory.
153—Whitaker vs. Fettrech
158—Zweig vs. Van Leir.
182—Neville vs. Amory.
194—Gager vs. Van Sort.
202—Lyon vs. Board of Police.
208—Shaw vs. Barclay.
209—Winslow vs. Brewster.
210—Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Merchant.

Nos.
211—Shaw vs. Bliss.
216—Haggerty et al. vs. Walker.
224—Murray vs. Harway.
225—Same vs. Same.
226—Poillon et al. vs. Smith et al.
228—Gillet et al. vs. McIntyre.
229—Lincoln vs. Crosby, Jr., et al.
230—Jacoby et al. vs. Lowenthal et al.
231—Cann et al. vs. French.
232—North vs. The American Diamond Drill Company.
233—Blackwell et al. vs. Frese et al.
234—Poillon et al. vs. Smith et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Freedman vs. Bassford; order granted confirming report of Referee.

Dimmick vs. McIntosh; granted.

Sumner vs. The Manhattan Cloth and Paper Company; granted.

Spratt vs. Huntingdon; denied.

Pruff vs. The Security Insurance Company; order granted.

Callaghan vs. Lynd; reference ordered.

Stewart vs. Manhattan Market Company; memorandum.

Doughty vs. Fuchs; memorandum.

THE ERIE CANAL.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We have already noticed the fact that grain has been transported by rail from Buffalo to New-York at 8 cents per bushel, and the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* states that on July 30 special rates were made as low as 7¼ cents. The result of this has been to crush out the transportation business on the Erie Canal. The State of New-York, though it has received nearly $50,000,000 from the Erie Canal in excess of all expenditure thereon, refuses either to enlarge it or to reduce the tolls. When the canal season opened the boats began with the rates on corn at 11 cents. From this it dropped to 10½ cents, then successively to 10 cents, 9½ cents, and so on, until 8 cents was reached. The railways also reduced their rates, until at last the canal-boats had to abandon competition. In this case it is the State that has forced the boats to tie up. We give from the *Advertiser* the rates of toll in cents and mills exacted by the State, from which it will be seen why freighting on the canal does not pay expenses in competition with railroads. The rates are to Albany:

Articles per Bushel.	State Tolls.	Freight.	Net Freight to Boats.
Wheat	3.1	7.5	4.4
Corn	2.9	6.3	[illegible]
Oats	1.6	4.5	[illegible]
Barley	2.4	5.5	[illegible]
Rye	2.9	6.5	[illegible]

It will be seen that the State exacts for tolls an average of 40 per cent. of the gross receipts for freight from Buffalo to Albany. The actual sum left to the boatmen for hauling from Buffalo to Albany, a distance of 353 miles, is for wheat, 4 cents and 4 mills per bushel; corn, 3 cents and 4 mills per bushel. The natural result is that hundreds of boats have tied up, and the horses have been sent to pasture. The traffic of the canal is actually taxed out of existence by the State of New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 10, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR LOVE AND JEALOUSY—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Irving, Miss Brooks, and Miss Safford.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—SWISS BELL RINGERS—VARIETY—Mr. Schoolcraft, Mr. Carter, Miss Brevoort, and Miss Pieris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—WITH THE TIDE—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Messrs. Hart, Seymour, Mlle. Rosa, and Miss Glover.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT — Mlle. Delacour and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

Affairs between France, Spain, and Germany continue cloudy. The crop of rumors that sprang up last week, however, has been remorselessly cut down. Even the confident statement that Germany was negotiating for a fortified headland in the Bay of Biscay lived but two days. It is curious to observe how the current belief in BISMARCK's occult and deep-laid policy affects popular rumor. All the reports now in circulation are but guesses at his mysterious intentions. The only significant item of news in connection with Spain and Germany is the final acquittal of Capt. WERNER, which has the sanction of the Kaiser. Capt. WERNER, it will be recollected, seized from the Cartagena Intransigentes the frigate *Vigilante*, which they had captured, and were then taking to Almena. WERNER's act was disowned; he was recalled and court-martialed. This all happened a year ago, and his final acquittal recalls the statement made at the time by the official organ at Berlin, to the effect that sanction of his act would be a virtual recognition of the Spanish Republic. This termination of the affair when rumors of a formal recognition by Germany are in the air has a certain value.

A curious international suit has been made up in the case of the Japanese Government against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. When the expedition against Formosa was fitted out at Yokohama, the Japanese Government chartered as a transport the steam-ship *New-York*, of the above-named company's line. Subsequently, the American Minister Resident gave public notice that the proposed expedition was reported to be designed for warlike demonstrations against a dependency of the Chinese Empire, with the Government of which we are at peace, and that American citizens engaging therein would put themselves outside of the protection of their own Government. The *New-York* was accordingly withdrawn from the charter. The Japanese brought suit in the Consular Court at Yokohama for breach of contract, laying the damages at $10,250. The decision was in favor of the company, and the plaintiff has appealed to the United States Circuit Court, Mr. Justice FIELD, sitting at San Francisco. The equities of the case appear to be with the steam-ship company. It is, however, a singular sign of the much-talked-of progress of Japan that its Emperor should be a suitor in a United States court.

Some of the residents of the District of Columbia are seeking release from the troubles with which they have recently been afflicted in a fashion sufficiently summary. They are petitioning the joint commission chosen to suggest a government for the District to leave the question of suffrage entirely out of consideration. They are ready to be governed without elections, and think that they can be better served in that than in any other way. We suppose this is a sentiment, as far as municipal matters go, which is not without advocates among all parties. But the remedy contemplated is impracticable, for reasons too obvious to require mention.

An attempt to close a thoroughfare in the City of Portsmouth, England, on Friday, resulted in a riot which was renewed the next day with such violence that the military were called out before it could be suppressed. The good people of Portsmouth are not so patient as we of New-York. Our authorities close up thoroughfares in a great variety of ways, under all sorts of pretexts, and without pretext, for such time as suits them, and we never think of rioting about it. Not even the handbills on the stone heaps at Broadway and the Seventh avenue, telling the passers-by who is responsible for the barricade existing there, provoke the slightest disturbance. Fulton street has been recently nearly impassable at points, and very dangerous after dusk from obstructions apparently thrown up by the gas companies. But our populace know too much to undertake to resist a power so unlimited as that of a gas company. We are not sure but that a little active demonstration, even if it called out the Police, would be better than the toleration of such nuisances as we now tamely submit to.

It is noticeable that all the talk in the South about "a war of races" comes from one side. It is the side that is particularly bent on waging just such a war. The natural antagonists of the colored men have persistently prophesied that chaos would come when the ex-slaves got their "civil rights;" and now that there is no longer any possibility of relegating the freedmen to their former social position, they weep and wail over the prospect of a war of races. These were the men who last week were predicting that the elections in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky would end in bloodshed. They are probably by this time astonished at their own forbearance. If there is really to be a war of races, it will be instructive to see who begins it.

OUR CREDIT ABROAD.

It is a familiar fact that we must go from home to learn the news. It was not until we received the London *Standard* of July 27 that we learned that the attempt of Secretary BRISTOW to effect a refunding of the six per cent. bonds of the United States had been almost entirely futile; that less than one-third of the five per cents had been taken; that this third was only taken conditionally, and that even yet the transaction may prove an absolute failure. It is a comfort that this discouraging state of affairs is susceptible of explanation, and that the *Standard* is kind enough to explain it for us. Our difficulties, we are informed, however, are numerous, and most of them seem to arise from a native depravity which renders our case quite hopeless. In the first place, "corruption is all but universal" here, and the moment the Secretary of the Treasury asked some of our bankers if they wanted to invest in five per cents, a "job" was "suspected." This, of course, was a very serious obstacle in the way of the negotiation, and if we had known of it at the time we might have foreseen the failure of which we have only now learned from over the sea. In the second place, "so many of the individual States of the Union which once stood high in the confidence of European capitalists have repudiated their obligations," that a cloud of suspicion rests on every American investment. "So many" is a convenient phrase, especially for a newspaper writer who is in no danger of being compelled to state precisely how many. In this case there have been "so many" as two States that have repudiated their obligations, and we do not know of any more, though, in view of the exclusive information possessed by the *Standard* as to the loan, we should of course question its statements upon any financial matter with diffidence. Georgia and South Carolina have taken action equivalent to repudiation of a portion of their bonded debt. We feel keenly enough the discredit such acts have brought on the American name. But we are not prepared to accept them as a complete explanation of the failure of the five per cent. loan.

The fact is that the *Standard's* explanations are in great part founded on error, and are the fruit of an effort to account for a state of things which does not exist. The negotiations for the exchange of six per cents for fives are not a failure. On the contrary they are a success, and the way in which they were managed shows a decided advance in the power of the National Government to borrow money. The previous exchange of a similar character had been made only by an arrangement which gave to the takers of the loan the equivalent of one and one-half per cent. bonus. The expense of the recent transaction is only one-quarter of one per cent. The one-third subscribed for was not taken conditionally, but absolutely at par in gold. For the remainder, the most powerful banking-house of the world, with several coadjutors, has an option for six months, and no doubt is entertained as to the consummation of the negotiation within that period for the entire amount.

Nothing is easier than to write loosely, and to talk still more loosely, about the credit of our country abroad. Necessarily, it is something which, in the absence of tests like the recent negotiation, cannot be precisely estimated. That there are only too many causes why our credit is somewhat less firm than it should be, we reluctantly but frankly admit. But some of them have their origin in exaggeration, and will go on diminishing as they have already diminished for some time past. Among these is the notion, for which we have in part to thank some of our meaner-spirited newspapers, and in part Tammany, that with us official corruption is, in the language of the *Standard*, "all but universal." As a matter of fact it is nothing of the kind. We have rogues enough, in all conscience, but in the treatment of those things which enter into national credit they have not a particle of influence. Another element of weakness has been the political agitation for "paying" the bonds in greenbacks. But, as a national matter, that is no longer worth considering. No party could renew it and live. Another real difficulty was the inflation movement; and that may yet give us trouble, because it is a disguised form of repudiation, and though it cannot amount to anything at present, it may present an ugly face at some future day, possibly in 1876. But when it once gets fairly before the people, the movement will be crushed out; not merely defeated, but routed, and its advocates driven into political exile.

Of the difficulties which still survive in some force as to our national credit, the worst is the appearance in Europe of such enterprises as the "Emma Mine." This we have no desire to ignore or underestimate. It is a source of humiliation and of danger. We owe it to ourselves as a people to discourage in every possible way all such enterprises, and to put the stamp of public condemnation on those who engage in them. But, then, swindling speculations and swindling speculators are not peculiarly the products of America, and there is no need for us as yet to accept as true so gloomy a picture as the *Standard* has drawn for us.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Massachusetts hardly shares in the general dullness which pervades Northern politics. Her Democrats are enjoying their annual titillation over their dubious prospects of success in the Fall campaign, and her Republicans are vigorously discussing the merits of the various men offered them as possible candidates for the Governorship of the State. There is, as usual, a division of opinion among the Republicans which will grow more and more pronounced until the assembling of the convention, when the customary consolidation will occur, the reserve strength will be brought out, and the enemy will be worsted. The Democrats are engaged in petty local squabbles, which weaken their efficiency in the field, and against which, as a grave danger, they have already been warned by the Boston *Post*, the principal organ of the Democratic Party in the State.

The action of Gov. TALBOT, the present occupant of the executive chair in Massachusetts, with regard to the question of the prohibition of the sale of liquor, and the maintenance of the odious and useless State Constabulary, seems to have caused an effectual schism in the Republican ranks, which may possibly result in the nomination in his stead of Hon. HENRY L. PIERCE, the present able Representative of the State from its Third Congressional District. The leading papers of the Commonwealth are very much divided in sentiment on this important question, and their columns are filled with discussions of the relative merits of the candidates. Mr. PIERCE is not an aspirant for Gubernatorial honors, but will not refuse to stand if it is thought necessary that he be selected. The eastern section of the State would undoubtedly give him a firm support. He is looked upon as a "straightforward" man in politics, and that quality alone would secure to him the suffrages of thousands of voters who do not feel absolutely wedded to party. His friends are so certain of his nomination and subsequent election that they have already begun to consider whom they shall send to Congress in his stead; and the urgent claims of the various Congressional candidates, who are grasping at Mr. PIERCE's shoes before he has put them off, give additional piquancy to the campaign. Gov. TALBOT injured his chances for a second term by what the leading Republican papers of the State call "a departure from the tolerant and liberal policy of the past few years." Besides, he stands, to a certain extent, in the attitude of an interloper in the political affairs of the Commonwealth, as he was an accidental Governor, and suddenly introduced a broil into the calm which was the result of Gov. WASHBURN's administration. The general impression among the Republicans is that if TALBOT were nominated, the Democrats, who may perhaps nominate Ex-Mayor GASTON, of Boston, as their candidate for Governor, would sweep all the large cities of the State, and that the Republicans would be compelled to rely on the back towns for the plurality for their nominee. This they do not feel willing to do, and therefore they consider in rapid succession the names of PIERCE, DAWES, and others as fitting substitutes for TALBOT. Realizing that prohibition has been a complete failure in Massachusetts, they very wisely hesitate to make its support the issue in the coming election.

It is easy to see that here is sufficient material for an interesting campaign. But an additional excitement has appeared, in the shape of a new organization, called the "Bay State Transportation League," which has been described as "politico-commercial," and has for the moment arrested the attention of both Democrats and Republicans. The "League," organized in Boston, has avowed its purpose, which is—to secure the construction of a railroad, with a double track of steel rails, in the interest of the people, from Boston Harbor, through the Hoosac Tunnel, to Lake Ontario and the West. The projectors of the League are all men of prominence in their various spheres of activity, anxious to elect to the new Legislature men who will vote for an act incorporating this enterprise; and they assert their intention to make their project a political issue in the Fall campaign. This sudden appearance of the railroad question in the somewhat perturbed field of State politics is not regarded with especial joy by either of the contesting parties. The leading Republican and Democratic newspapers declare against the League, and its supporters are conspicuous by their timidity. Boston is by no means blind to the importance of a new avenue, shorter than any she now possesses, to the West; but she seems hardly likely to try to compel the Legislature to build a costly line of railway, with money taken from the State Treasury, simply because a "league" announces that such a line would aid the farming interest, increase the value of real estate, give cheap food, and "place Boston and New-York on terms of equality." There is a manifest determination on the part of both parties to keep this new element out of the election, and it is evident that Boston capitalists recognize the necessity of doing with their own wealth, without general aid from the State, whatever is to be done to develop and increase the business facilities of the chief city of Massachusetts.

The agitation concerning candidates in many of the Congressional districts is quite as marked as that manifested throughout the State with regard to the general election. The Democrats will make a determined effort to carry the Fourth District, from which Mr. SAMUEL HOOPER retires; but the Republicans have as possible candidates so many strong men who would be acceptable to the masses, and who would do the State credit in Congress, that they feel confident of victory. Mr. MOSES KIMBALL, a prominent citizen of Boston, and member of the Legislature for the last ten or twelve years, is the latest Republican nominee suggested for Mr. HOOPER's place. Major JOSEPH H. CHADWICK, a busy and influential Boston merchant, and CHARLES W. CLOCK, editor of the *Commonwealth*, are put forward as available men in the Third District, in case Hon. Mr. PIERCE runs for Governor; and in the Seventh District, now represented by Judge HOAR, the Republicans have already put forward several strong men, most of whom would do credit to the State in the Congressional delegation.

MATERIAL PROGRESS IN VIRGINIA.

If there yet lingers on the edge of these moving times an "unreconciled" Virginian of the old régime, he must regard with peculiar sadness the rapid growth of manufacturing interests in the Old Dominion. Concentration of these interests will inevitably produce great towns, and bring into existence an aristocracy of wealth actually arisen from the mechanical occupations which the unreconciled Virginian was bred to consider menial. The rapid multiplication of lines of railway, and their passage directly through mineral beds in both East and West Virginia; the establishment of chambers of commerce and tobacco exchanges; the building of mammoth blocks, and the digging of gigantic tunnels, all seem to him hollow mockeries. He sees them but as the prophecies of his own decay, and as monuments to the failure of the system to whose support he devoted the best energies of his life. In his wildest speculations on the effects to be caused by the revolution which has overtaken the South, he had never for an instant fancied that manufacturers were to become the aristocrats in Virginia.

Yet such are the indications, and the Virginians of the new school who have, in good faith and sober earnest, set themselves at work to rebuild the fallen fortunes of their native State, have no time to waste in joining the "unreconciled" in his lamentation. The needs of the hour are too imperative, the possibilities of the future too imposing to be neglected, and Virginia is determined to make sturdy progress in commerce and manufactures. In the cases of certain cities and towns, so much has already been accomplished in this line that their citizens have been able to encourage those of less fortunate communities in the State. The manufactured products of Richmond now amount to more than $16,000,000 annually, and at the rate of their present increase will in a few years foot up $50,000,000. The inhabitants of the Virginian capital are thoroughly awake to the importance of their chances, and are engaged in a real propagandism of the principles which they have so successfully put in practice. The statement which they made some time since, through the committee of their Chamber of Commerce, as to their reason for developing manufactures, ought to be sufficient to banish from the mind of the most "unreconciled" Virginian any lingering doubts he may have as to the dignity of those manufactures and their value to the Commonwealth, and to prove conclusively to him that Virginia will be for many years a manufacturing State. Let us briefly summarize the committee's statement:

The value of Virginia's real and personal estate in 1860 was more than twelve hundred millions of dollars. In 1870 it was but a trifle over four hundred millions. The loss of value during one decade was therefore more than eight hundred millions. This does not include the loss to the Old Dominion by the creation of West Virginia, by which she lost a large share of her domain, containing the greater portion of her mineral wealth. Before the war she had power to create money as her people needed it. In 1861 her bank circulation amounted to $12 41 per head. Now, when she no longer has a slave population, but is obliged to pay wages to all; when business is done on short instead of long credits; and when she has a heavy tax on her tobacco-manufacturing interests, her bank circulation is but $3 18 per head. The natural conclusion is that she must speedily have a more voluminous circulation, and this she can obtain only as the result of surplus over cost of production. She cannot hope to reach even her old standard of circulation, which was certainly moderate as compared with that maintained by the New-England States, by the surplus over cost of her agricultural products. Of this there has been ample evidence, and the committee of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce announce their firm conviction that the ability of the citizens of the State to command money in future will arise solely through the instrumentality of her trade, and manufactures. They say with pride that, "in spite of competition and the cramped circumstances under which manufacturing has thus far been conducted, it has actually added wealth to the State;" and they object strenuously to the re-establishment by the State Legislature of a six per cent. usury law, which, while its advocates claim that it may help the agricultural, will certainly cramp and seriously injure the commercial and manufacturing interests of the Commonwealth. The committee recommended that the principle of the memorial not long ago presented to the New-York Legislature, praying that money loaned on real estate be exempt from taxation, State and municipal, be adopted in Virginia, and express their belief that by the working of that measure the agricultural interest in the State would be enabled to obtain money at the lowest rate of interest, without the aid of any "usury law."

No city in the South is better calculated to become a huge manufacturing centre than Richmond. Her railway connections with the West and South are unsurpassed; the water-power of the James River is ample for ten times the number of establishments now using it, and the cheap iron and cheap coal in the vicinity have already built up an extensive iron manufacture there, which is gradually assuming mammoth proportions. In addition to this, the spirit of Richmond's citizens is evidently so thoroughly in accord with that of the age, that it looks as if a leaven might proceed forth from the historic city which shall leaven the whole Virginian loaf, and produce a new Virginia, with a bank circulation per head three times as great as she ever possessed in the palmiest days of slave-power.

THE ICELANDIC MILLENNIAL.

Iceland lies very far away from us. It is on the outer rim of the world, so to speak. Indeed, its original name signified the Far-away-land, or the Far-down-land—a title, by the way, that was applied, many centuries later, to Newfoundland. Even down to the Middle Ages, while yet the geography of CLAUDIUS PTOLEMÆUS was good enough for the budding idea of the time, there was no Iceland on the map; it lay beyond Ultima Thule. And the land itself, with its heart of fire and surface of ice, is only a hand's breadth on the globe. The entire population is not more than 66,000; and the hundred families now on the way from the island to this continent will leave a considerable deficit in the next census. The climate is rigorous, the soil ungrateful, and the products of the country are pitifully meagre. What interest, then, can anybody have in the fact that these far-away, impoverished people are celebrating the one-thousandth anniversary of the settlement of their miserable little island? Most of all, why should we Americans turn our thoughts for an instant from the August elections and the Brooklyn scandal to the doings of a handful of Icelanders in their distant home? There must be something specially moving in a celebration that sets the bells of Ithaca to ringing and compels Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD, of Cincinnati, to journey all the way to Iceland, drawing in his train CHRISTIAN IX., King of Denmark, Superior Lord of Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Isles, and many other people of high degree.

While Norway yet worshiped Thor, Odin, and the rest of the pagan brood of deities, and HAROLD HARFAGR (the Fair-haired,) was King of that uncomfortable country, one INGOLF, a petty jarl, or noble, took his way to Iceland. There had been rumors of the extent and character of the island, some of the bold Vikings of the North having discovered it as early as 860. INGOLF had headed a rebellion against King HAROLD, who had attempted to deprive the jarls of certain feudal rights. So, like a sort of Pilgrim Fathers, a party crossed the sea to enjoy peace and freedom. Thus was formed the first settlement in Iceland. It is not certain that it was in 874; there are many good reasons for believing this to be a later date than the true one; but it is not worth while to be precise as to a score or so in a matter of one thousand years. The Northmen found, in the new possession they had so unceremoniously taken, a few pious monks from Ireland, who had gone thither to be alone with their devotions, as the "kings" of the period were making things rather warm in Hibernia just then. These fled, and the island thenceforth became altogether Scandinavian. Of these events and those which immediately follow we have no account but in the sagas of Icelandic scalds, or poets—the Iliads of the North.

In course of time, THORWALD, a descendant of one of the jarls who had submitted to King HAROLD, sought shelter in Iceland, having fled from the avengers of blood. Like many of the free livers of that period, he had murdered a neighbor in a brawl. His son, ERIC RAUDE, (the Red-headed,) after a bold career in Iceland, killed a powerful noble with whom he had a quarrel. He took ship and fled to the sea, seeking asylum in the mysterious region westward, of which some dim report had reached Iceland. He discovered a land in 982, it is supposed, and, in a fit of grim humor, called it Greenland, perhaps because he thought the name might attract settlers. The Northmen held their new possession for many years, and fragments of their rude architecture remain to this day. BIARNE, son of HERIULF, returning on a voyage from Iceland to Greenland, was driven south and westward. He saw a new and strange coast, with wooded hills and flat shores. He did not land, but, returning to Greenland, told his tale. LEIF, son of ERIC the Red, fired with this report of adventure, sailed on a voyage of discovery in 1000. He found three separate bodies of land, which he called respectively Flat-land, Wood-land, and Wine-land. These are now supposed to be Labrador, Newfoundland, and New-England. The subsequent events it is not necessary now to detail. The Northmen had camps and hamlets on the American coast; children were born and names were given to the headlands and bays. In the lapse of years the settlements decayed and were abandoned. Greenland itself was lost to the world, the "Black Death" having depopulated the country in 1350. No trace of the Northmen remains on our shores, the so-called runes on Dighton Rock and Monhegan, the Newport Tower, and the skeleton in armor being no longer claimed as possible evidences of possession.

Rediscovered Greenland, together with Iceland and Norway, eventually became the possession of Denmark, whose Christian King is now assisting at the millennial celebration. Thor and Odin have long since disappeared from the Northmen's faith, pagan altars having been supplanted by the cross in 1000. But, though the clue that bound our shores to that of the bold Vikings was lost in the storms of centuries, we find it again. Iceland is not so far away that we cannot retrace the steps that once led hither a pre-Columbian discovery of America. And so we see why our American Scandinavians ring out their bells at Ithaca, and cry with our American poet: "*Skoal!* to the Northland. *Skoal!*"

VISITORS TO IRELAND.

Ireland is evidently to be the fashion this fall. 'Twas but a few days ago that we chronicled the arrival of Mr. JOHN MITCHEL on his native heath, and now it is announced that Mr. DISRAELI, who doubtless feels that no power less than his own can effectually neutralize the influence of that great man, is to be there. Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. DISRAELI are among the few Prime Ministers during the last century who have been entirely without Irish connections. CHARLES FOX, who was nephew of the Duke of LEINSTER, and, consequently, first cousin to Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD, used to visit his Irish relations, and it was at Moira House, in Dublin, then a centre of attraction, that he first met GRATTAN. CANNING belonged to an Irish branch of an English family. So did SPENCER PERCEVAL and Lord PALMERSTON. Lord RUSSELL is the possessor of a property in Meath which came into his hands by foreclosure on a mortgage, and he has visited the county several times. But none of these Ministers—not even Lord PALMERSTON, who had a very extensive, though not particularly valuable, estate in Sligo—have had residences in the Green Isle. Ireland has, however, been far better known by English statesmen than either Scotland or Wales, for many of the most eminent Chief Secretaries and Viceroys have been Englishmen. Thus the late Lords DERBY, CARLISLE, and CLARENDON, and Sir ROBERT PEEL, with a host of other distinguished men, came to pass years in Dublin.

Perhaps the chief mistake in the treatment of Ireland, since the redress of substantial Irish grievances commenced, has been the tendency to overlook what our philosophical London contemporary, the *Spectator*, once happily called the Orientalism of the Irish character. The Celtic race is far more imaginative than the Saxon—one reason why it finds it harder to stick to sober truth—and delights in sentiment and display. Every one who has been much in the country must have observed the tendency which the Irish goose has to become a swan. Go into an out-of-the-way district, stay at the village inn, under the shadow of the ancestral towers of an ancient family. What wonderful tales will you not hear of its magnificence, its enormous possessions, and princely mode of life. To reach the truth it is ordinarily necessary to discount by some seventy-five per cent. No deceit is intended; it is merely an Oriental exaggeration, arising from the fact that it is pleasant to the narrator to think and tell of splendors with which he feels himself to be in some dim sort of way connected. The negroes on Southern plantations had a similar tendency. "Your Massa's no so big a man as my Massa," was the thesis, in the assertion of which lay half of their satisfaction and antagonisms. It is out of this, too, that there comes that personal vanity, that love of titles and other gewgaws, so very strongly marked in the Irish character, which THACKERAY loved to make the target for his arrows, in such characters as Costigan, of Castle Costigan, and the O'Mulligan. In fact they revel in Right Honorable-ism and that sort of thing. Never was there a people to whom splendor and ostentation were more acceptable. Look at the advertisements of marriages and deaths. If a fourth cousin has had a handle to his name, he is safe to be laid under contribution to give splendor to the announcement. This sort of nonsense was largely productive of encumbered estates. The desire to keep up a show became a passion. Men, whose grandfathers had been used to see half a dozen men in livery in their house, could not bring themselves to do with less, however much the grandfather and father might have reduced the estate by these and similar follies. Primogeniture was carried to an extent unknown in England. A man with £1,000 a year would "make an eldest son," and gloat over his name in *Burke's Landed Gentry*. Hence all that pretentiousness, without the material to justify it, which has so often made Irishmen a laughing stock.

Mr. DISRAELI displayed his customary sagacity in the choice of instruments when he induced the Duke of ABERCORN to accept for a second time the costly and onerous office of Viceroy. This appointment appealed more forcibly to the Oriental side of Irish character than any other which could have been made. The Duke, if not an Irishman, is at any rate an Irish Duke, Lord Lieutenant of an Irish county, and possessor of vast estates, in Ulster and Donegal, which his family has held for centuries. He is the head of an historic house, closely allied to royalty, the father of accomplished sons, and daughters renowned for their personal charms. His wife, half-sister of Earl RUSSELL, is the intimate friend of her sovereign, and conspicuous for her goodness and grace. And, personally, the Duke is all that a Viceroy should be. He has ability, sound judgment, more than average oratorical power, and a princely demeanor. Moreover, he is fully alive to the importance of supporting the dignity of his office with becoming magnificence; and, since he combines in his appointments superlative taste with sumptuous splendor, his name has become a household word, to express the *ne plus ultra* of superb hospitality, and comparisons between his Grace's entertainments and those of royalty have not been to the advantage of the latter. These are qualifications of the highest importance in dealing with Irishmen. They were willing to credit even GEORGE IV. with every virtue when he came to them with his magnificent manner—and he could be every inch a prince—and genial courtesy. Mr. DISRAELI, with his unfailing tact, his geniality, and his power of seductive flattery, has, therefore, ample material to work upon in the manufacture of popularity when he makes a visit to Ireland as the guest of the Viceroy, who became, at his instance, an Irish Duke, having, as the Prime Minister was at pains to point out in his speech on Home Rule, preferred that honor to a dukedom in the peerage of the United Kingdom. A slight matter this may seem, but it is not so in the case of so sensitive a people as the Irish, and Mr. DISRAELI showed that he knew his men when he laid stress upon it.

AN INTELLIGENT FARMER.

The following story is told by the New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury*: "Not many years ago, a physician who lives not a thousand miles off, was summoned in haste to attend a patient at Naushon. On arriving at the island and inquiring for a conveyance to the house he wished to visit, he was directed to a farm-house near by. Here the doctor found a man, whom he requested to harness a horse, at the same time, in the interest of his patient, desiring him to be lively. The man pleasantly and promptly complied, harnessed the team and was speedily driving over the road at a good rate. The doctor en route discussed farming, and was struck with the general information and conversational powers of his driver. On arriving at the house a half-dollar was tendered to the man but was gratefully declined. 'What is the name of your intelligent farmer?' said the doctor, after he had finished his professional visit. 'What, the gentleman that brought you to the house? That was President Eliot, of Cambridge.'"

THE SOUTH CAROLINA BILLS RECEIVABLE—MANDAMUS.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina, on the 6th instant, decided that State Treasurer Cardoza must pay certain specified certificates of indebtedness, denominated bills receivable, and issued by the last two Legislatures of the State for the purpose of paying irregular legislative expenditures, &c. The opinion is written by Judge Wright, Chief Justice Moses concurring, and Associate Justice Willard dissenting. The gist of the decision is that the State Treasurer is ordered to issue $6,672 82 of certificates of indebtedness, which shall be received for taxes, to Mr. W. E. Rose; $16,214 04 of the same, to Mr. P. F. Frazee, and $79,000 to "the Republican Printing Company" of Columbia. One of the points in the case is, that the [illegible] of the [illegible] demanded that the issue of fact, whether the claims were just or not, should be tried by a jury.

Treasurer Cardoza will appeal from the decision to the United States Supreme Court, on the ground that bills receivable are letters of credit, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LAST COMET—HOW TO FIND IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The new comet discovered a few days ago at Marseilles, France, is now in right ascension 15h. 10m., and north declination 65° 30'. It can be seen by the aid of the ordinary spy-glasses used by seamen by observing the following directions. Midway between the two stars called the "Guardians of the Pole," and the second star in the handle of the Dipper is the star called Thuban (Alpha Draconis.) Midway between Thuban and the Guardians of the Pole and a little toward the zenith are two stars of the fifth magnitude, barely discernible by the naked eye. The comet at 9 o'clock last evening was betweeen these two stars. The instrument used by me was the finder of my telescope, with a power of but twenty-two. With this, the comet seemed to be elongated slightly toward the north-east, with a faint indication of a nucleus toward the opposite side. In the field of view and to the right is a very fine group of stars forming an isosceles triangle.

Yours, &c., C. W. PLYER.
PLAINFIELD, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 6, 1874.

EXERCISE FOR CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in yesterday's paper on "Good Air for Girls" contains many interesting and important suggestions, far more important to the present and future of our generation than is generally supposed.

Now, I have a suggestion to make respecting exercise for children—exercise that can be made a luxury, and indulged in by children of both sexes. When I was in St. Petersburg, Russia, during the Summer of 1871, I stopped at the Hotel D'Angleterre, which faces the great square surrounding the Church of St. Isaacs. Directly in front of the hotel there was a small public park, embracing some three or four acres. This park was filled with shade trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c., with wide gravel walks, lined with seats. Here and there was a large open space of gravel. On rising in the morning, I saw in the centre of all these open spaces a large pile of sand, made in the shape of a round cone, perhaps four feet high, and six feet diameter at the base. Immediately after breakfast I saw large numbers of nurses, with their children, go into the park, while the children—little boys and girls—with their shovels and little wheel-barrows, would begin to work at this pile of sand, and there they would work all day long. By night the whole of this pile would be scattered all over the surrounding gravel. On going to my window next morning, I saw that these cones of sand had all been built up during the night, ready for another day's baby labor.

On inquiry, I learned that this was not a private, but a public park; and that the expense of preparing these cones of sand was borne by the Government; also, that this was not a solitary instance, but that similar parks could be found all over the city. Now, who can estimate the benefit of such forethought? Here is the incitement, the pleasure, the open air, the exercise, and the physical development, and all secured without coercion and under the most careful supervision. I believe that if our City Fathers would provide some similar exercise for our children in some of the smaller parks of the City, the rate of mortality among children would be greatly reduced. The benefit to the health and physical development of the children is not all the advantage to be derived from the plan proposed. It introduces at an early age a fondness for exercise and labor, which will, very likely, continue in after years.

Surely the citizens of the United States should not be behind Russia in intelligent forethought regarding the health and physical welfare of children. The children of the poor, who have no nurses, have usually abundance of air, such as it is, and considerable out-door exercise; but the children of the rich and the well-to-do are kept indoors too much, and have no physical exercise at all. No wonder they grow up pale and puny. The foundation of sound health must be laid in early childhood, and this can only be obtained by vigorous open-air exercise. The plan above suggested, and which is practiced in Russia, exercises and develops every muscle of the body, and secures all the blessings flowing from bodily exercise. The Good Book says: "The sleep of the laboring man is sweet," and I do not see why it may not be the case with children. The same truth is expressed by Shakespeare:

> "Weariness can snore upon the flint,
> While restive sloth finds the down pillow hard."

Unite pleasurable excitement with labor for children and the end is attained. G. Q. COLTON.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1874.

THE RAIN-STORM.

DISASTERS IN PHILADELPHIA—TWO PERSONS DROWNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 9.—A heavy storm Saturday night caused considerable damage in and around the city. The large gasometer at Ninth and Diamond streets, of 500,000 cubic feet capacity, was crushed in. It was empty at the time, the gas having been drawn off. A culvert in Montgomery avenue, from Ninth street to the Germantown Railroad, broke, and the streets, from curb to curb, caved in. That portion beneath the tracks washed away. A wagon containing Harry Steele, aged fourteen, and Edward Shenard, aged thirty-five, while on the bridge over Wingohocken Creek, Germantown, were, with the bridge, washed away. Both persons were drowned, the wagon broken and the horse drowned. The bodies were recovered to-day. Several of the Germantown sewers were broken in.

AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 9.—The storm raged fearfully all night, doing considerable damage along shore. All the Indian squatters' tents on the beach were blown away into the sea, and the inmates were compelled to seek shelter in the hotels. This morning the flag-staff of the Ocean Hotel was blown down, but fortunately no person was injured.

A full-rigged bark has gone ashore near Seabright. Several tug-boats have gone to her assistance, and are trying to get her off.

President Grant and family and Commissioner Delano attended divine service this morning in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the village. Bishop Simpson, of Washington, officiated. Divine service was also held in the parlors of the Ocean, Mansion, and West End Hotels, conducted by visiting ministers.

THE STORM IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9.—The rainfall in this city from Friday evening until 3 o'clock P. M. to-day, amounted to 5.68 inches. Considerable damage has been done to the streets.

HEAVY RAIN-FALL AT NORWICH.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 9.—Rain has fallen here since Friday night to the depth of twelve inches. The Yantic and Shetucket Rivers are heavily swollen. The storm is without parallel for years.

HEAVY RAIN IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 9.—It has rained steadily here most of the time from 9 P. M. Friday until 2:30 P. M. to-day. The fall is immense, amounting to nearly eleven inches, or about one-third of the annual fall in this locality. No accidents of any importance are yet reported.

THE STORM IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 9.—The rain-storm, which commenced on Thursday night and has prevailed most of the time since, still continues, and since 3 o'clock the rain has come down in torrents. The roads are badly washed and gullied, and the river is rapidly rising.

MARINE DISASTER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9.—The schooner Alfred D. Huddell, of Milton, Del., from Georgetown, D. C., for Bristol, R. I., went ashore on Beaver Tail at 4 o'clock this morning. The crew was saved. The vessel is bilged, and in a bad condition, her stern-post being gone.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN SEVERAL ISLANDS.

KINGSTON, Jam., Aug. 8, via HAVANA, Aug. 9.—Telegraphic dispatches report that a severe shock of earthquake was felt at noon to-day at St. Kitts, St. Thomas, and Antigua. The oscillation was fully a minute in duration. No damage is mentioned.

SALE OF A HORSE.

The Watertown *Times*, of the 8th inst., says: "Ten thousand dollars is a good round price for a single article of horse flesh, yet that is what Kitty Watson, owned by G. W. Wiggins and Calvin Scripture sold for yesterday. She had easily made a mile in two minutes and twenty-four and a half seconds. We suppose her purchaser, a gentleman from Haverstraw, N. Y., hopes, by training, to do two or three minutes better still. She has one advantage over most fast animals, she is very fine looking."

FAR WEST EXPLORATIONS.

LIEUT. WHEELER'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

ON THE WAY TO THE PLAINS—WAYSIDE THOUGHTS—FIRST VIEW OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—DENVER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PUEBLO, Colorado, Monday, Aug. 3, 1874.

The prophets and notable men of sacred history were accustomed to retire into mountain regions, wildernesses, or plains for purposes of self-communion or consultation with the supreme powers. It is noticeable that after returning from their segregations they generally had something of importance to communicate to their fellow-men, which, even to the present day, has power to move hearts and influence life. Is it that nature, so sphinx-like to the careless and unthoughtful, opens her secrets to wills intelligently directed; or is there power in isolation with the great mother to strengthen and broaden the mental vision? Do society, trade, daily conflict for wealth, precedence, and all those desirable significances of our artificial life, use us to reason and act closely and selfishly rather than broadly and charitably, so that at last our humanity and theology are cramped and meagre? Such thoughts floated in my mind as, for the first time, I was bowled out across the prairies on the Kansas Pacific train, on my way to join the expedition under Lieut. G. M. Wheeler, United States Corps of Engineers, organized for the geographical exploration and survey of that almost unknown portion of our country lying west of the one hundredth meridian. As I rode smoothly through Indiana and Illinois, after leaving the more rugged and broken regions of West Virginia, and the modified ones of Ohio, the world seemed to broaden to that larger sense of which vision is a servant; the great fields of wheat and corn poured upon me the knowledge of plenty, and I rested in a vision of peace. All through that prairie land I seemed to find those influences pervading which are better for man. There, and in every place where man is not cramped and hemmed in by the excessive artificialities of society, a larger deity rules.

On the prairies, where the vision is only limited by the meeting of level plain and horizon, where nature is munificent with food and laughs at want or famine, life, freed from many fetters, broadens and becomes large. There a farmer might present a drove of cattle or a wheat-field to the Lord, and never miss them. Such theology as is indigenous to the land is scarcely the product of reasoning, but rather of life in its more favored conditions. It

> "Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
> Blooms in the stars, and blossoms in the trees;
> Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
> Moves undivided, operates unspent;"

and derives more content from a large knowledge of God than a minute acquaintance with his features. If one would broaden his knowledge of the marvelous extent of country over which the American eagle may, can, and undoubtedly will soar aloft, let him roam without a present definite limit. His endurance and purse must furnish that. When he enters upon that vast reach of country west of the Mississippi, and east still of the centre of "our glorious Union," let him think that he has already passed through vast prairie States, that the Rocky Mountains are more than half a thousand miles away, that the land, more or less fertile, stretches from the British Possessions to the middle of Texas in an almost unbroken sweep of plain, and that in many portions of this domain villages are springing up, as clean and thrifty in appearance as many in New-England, while the remaining lonely places invite industry and the sweet sounds of domestic life. Wherever there is water man may live and thrive, and with so good a soil as there is most of the way to Denver, (excepting the Bad Lands,) much of it being rich chalk land, or clay modified by sand, with less loam as you approach the west, it will be singular, indeed, if, when it is wanted, water will not be found to sustain the life of animals and plants.

A ride of two days from Quincy, Ill., a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, and a new bathing park, brings the traveler in sight of the Rocky Mountains, and to Denver, the terminus of the road. The view of the former is pleasant but disappointing. Without remembering that we have gradually ascended about eight thousand feet, we do not realize by the vision alone that those mountains rise fourteen thousand feet above the level of the sea. But the rare atmosphere exhilarates us, the coolness is all the claret punch we need after a dry though not dusty ride, and we forgive the famous mountains for their want of apparent greatness. That they were clad with snow, sent down clear water, and tempered the breezes deliciously, we accepted as an apology for our disappointment.

The population of Western towns is fluctuating. At Sheridan, on the line of the Kansas Pacific Road, what was once a rather lively village, and meant to be a city large enough to do honor to its name, has dwindled to two or three buildings and several holes in the ground. The holes are all that is left of the walls and lower floors of what were once half-subterranean residences, built of earth. One of the subterranean buildings is still a saloon where one can defy all sanitary and temperance laws. If he once enters the low portal, above which gleam in the broad light a veritable human skull and cross-bones and around which lounge two or three men double armed with revolvers, let him think that a man may go too far West. Behind the few buildings he may find further evidence, in the solitary cemetery, of which but one of the silent tenants died without violence assisting. The male population of this now forlorn region was actually decimated, or pentemated perhaps, by knife and revolver, and its degraded female residue "went further and fared worse."

We arrived at Denver, welcomed by a lively salute, at 7 o'clock in the afternoon of July 1. We had not expected the salute, and were the more gratified for such distinguished attention. Any old soldier, who is occasionally haunted by remembrances of rifled cannon at Antietam, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, &c., knows how it enlivens his circulation, and erects the imaginary points which Darwinianism contributes to the human ears, to hear the crack of ordnance again. The salute on this occasion was an inexpensive one, inasmuch as the elements contributing thereto were furnished at first cost, and the soldiers serving the guns were marshaled in the clouds. This grim laughter of the gods was less the "laughter holding both his sides" than laughter shaking mountain sides. After it came the first rain to Denver in two months. It was liberal, as all things West are; succeeded by a cool breeze which was as balm to the weary, dust-stained traveler, nestling near the Rocky Mountains.

FROM DENVER TO THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

On the morning of the 22d Lieut. Wheeler, with the remnant of his party, and followed by the mules and final stores for the outfit, (everything, even to a bridal toilet, is called an outfit here,) took the train on the narrow gauge Denver and Rio Grande Railroad for Pueblo, one hundred and eighteen miles south. Dr. Yarrow, United States Army, in charge of the natural history branch of the special paleontological and natural history party, joined us at Pueblo, from Colorado Springs, as did Prof. Cope, of Philadelphia, paleontologist and naturalist, formerly with Prof. Hayden.

Colorado Springs, a village of nearly three thousand inhabitants, six miles from the real mineral springs, which are at Manitou, has grown up, and upon a regular plan, in two years. It has good hotels, two newspapers, fine residences, is plentifully irrigated, and the view of Pike's Peak, eight miles west, and the nearer mountains, is very fine, especially toward night, when there is always a storm around them. The village is 5,975 feet above the level of the sea, a little hill near being of equal height with Mount Washington. Pike's Peak is 14,836 feet high, and has an eighty-acre plateau on its summit. Here dwell, in contemplation more or less severe, according to the weather and time of day or year, three members of the United States Signal Corps, and here is a telegraph station. A few days before my visit of two days at the Springs, Grace Greenwood made the ascent of the mountain, and slept there with her saddle for a pillow. She has the prettiest cottage at Manitou. The indescribable Garden of the Gods and the grand Ute Pass are on each side of Manitou. There are numerous springs, but the waters have not been carefully analysed yet. That they, or the mountain air, or both, are beneficial is evidenced by the perpetual influx of invalids afflicted with pulmonary diseases, who testify to the great benefits received. It should be mentioned that not much liquor is to be had at Colorado Springs.

Pueblo, a place having about as many inhabitants as the springs, is at the present terminus of the railroad, and not located in so delightful a country. There are, however, on the Arkansas River, which runs through the town, many fine and thrifty ranches, where sheep and cattle are raised in large herds and flocks. Sheep-raising pays well. Few ranch owners appear to know just how much stock they own. Pueblo is trying worthily to thrive. It has a daily and weekly paper, is irrigated, water pipes are being laid through its streets, gas is in the near future, and as grading will be completed within a year, it will have railroad connection soon with Granada, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, eighty miles distant.

The character of the country about Pueblo, geologically, is indicated by the appearance of limestone, clayey shales, interstratified with gypsum and sandstone, with numerous transitions. The principal fossils encountered are inoceramus, characteristic of the middle cretaceous. The graphæa and ostrea are also found sparingly. Twenty miles above Pueblo, on the top of a hill near the bank of the Arkansas River, is an iron spring called Carlyle. It yields about ten gallons per minute, and the temperature was 65° Fahrenheit, while that of the air was 78° Fahrenheit. The taste of the water is strongly of iron, and it is rich in free carbonic acid, and has a pleasant taste. It must have been once a calcareous spring, as the deposits to the depth of twenty-eight feet as exposed on the slope are white, the upper portion alone being colored by oxide of iron. A seam of good bituminous coal six inches thick has been found one-half mile from the spring.

Parnassus Springs are twenty-five miles south-west from Pueblo, in the northern foothills of the Greenhorn range, at an altitude of 6,000 feet—a little more than 2,000 above Pueblo. There are five springs—four iron and one sulphur. The temperature of iron springs is about 71° Fahrenheit, and that of the sulphur, which has a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen, is 59° Fahrenheit. The rock in this vicinity is a coarse conglomerate of quartz, felspar, and mica, which might be taken for granite but for the rounded quartzites which it contains. All these springs will be analyzed by Dr. Loew, of this expedition.

At this dry season of the year, after little rain has fallen for months, the flora of this immediate region is poor in species, mostly confined to the lands along the river bottoms. A few species occur which are found only west of the Mississippi, and the rest of the forty or fifty are common. Thus far we have met but three species of cacti, one of which, known in farm-house windows in the East as "hen and chickens," flourishes from east of Fort Wallace, I believe, increasingly to the south and west. I do not recall its name. *Opuntia arborescens*, which bears a beautiful flower, but is now almost entirely out of bloom here, (I saw but two blooming between Denver and Pueblo, from the cars,) is common, and *O. mammillaria*, small and beautifully colored in green, less common. There are two or three dozen species of helianthus, or sun-flower, some wild grapes, *vitis æstivalis*, from which wine is made, and beyond these more noticeable objects, giving relief to the eye and hope to the water-seeker on these sterile plains, is the only tree, the cottonwood (*Populus monoliferus.*)

Among the rarer birds, both East and here, are the blue-headed grosbeak and Traill's fly-catcher. Mr. Aiken, taxidermist and collector, has prepared seventy-five specimens of birds during the week. Last year twenty-seven new species of fishes were found during the exploration, and it will be singular if that number is equaled this season. As to the entomology of this region, it is fertile enough in some species. The people East have heard of the Colorado potato-bug, and there are at least one hundred and forty-five species of grasshopper.

The expedition has been somewhat delayed at this point and at Denver in procuring and educating the melancholy though musical mule. That animal furnishes the means of transportation to man and munitions, instruments and food. But the several parties have mostly taken the field within a few days. The last ones leave Pueblo on Sunday and Tuesday or Wednesday.

THE DIVISION OF THE EXPLORING PARTY.

The main division under Lieut. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, with Lieut. Whipple, of the Third Artillery, as executive officer, which will leave last, proceeds from this point via Fort Garland to Los Conejos, in the San Luis Valley, thence westward to Pagosa Springs, surveying out the head waters of the several tributaries of the San Juan River, their southern limit being Terra Amarilla, in the Chama Basin. This division is arranged to operate in two parties, one of which will proceed to the mouth of the San Juan River for the purpose of locating it with certainty, and developing the detailed survey over portions of the San Juan Valley. In returning it covers portions of the Rio Grande Valley south to the mouth of Colorado Creek, and goes eastward over the summit of the range west of the Raton Pass.

A special photographic party will be detached from this division in the vicinity of Terra Amarilla to visit the Cañon De Ojo Amarilla and the ruins upon the Chaco, that are supposed to be more numerous than in any of the partially-described basins of the South-west, where so many have been discovered.

Bases for the season are to be measured at Pueblo and Trinidad, Colorado; Cimarron, Fort Union, Las Vegas, and Santa Fé, New-Mexico, and near Pagosa Springs, in Colorado. Thirty-one main triangulation points will be occupied. The detailed survey is to extend southward from a latitudinal line passing through the Spanish Peaks. Certain triangulation points to the northward will be occupied, to connect with the triangulation commenced in Colorado in 1873, and to be extended so as to connect with the belts in New-Mexico, completing the triangulative connection with bases along the east foot-hills of the Rocky Mountain range, from Cheyenne, Wyoming, southward to Las Vegas, New-Mexico.

The main astronomical party, under Dr. F. Kampf, carries on its observations independently at Las Vegas and Cimarron, New-Mexico; Sidney Barracks, Julesburg; North Platte Station, or at the crossing of the Union Pacific Railroad and the one hundredth meridian, Nebraska. Special surveys are carried on at each of these points, and corrections for longitude differences are made with the observatory at Ogden, Utah, J. H. Clark, Observer.

Party number one of the First Division, under Lieut. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, ascends the south branch of the Arkansas River, crossing the range of mountains near Hunt's Peak, occupying this, the Uncompahgre, and certain other peaks in the basins of the Rio Grande and Uncompahgre Rivers, then moving to the southward, joins the northern line of the main division in its detailed labors, and also the northern and western line of the party under Lieut. Blunt.

Party number two of the First Division, under Lieut. Birnie, Thirteenth Infantry, goes direct to the Spanish Peaks, occupying the same as triangulation points; thence via Trinchera and Colebra Peaks to the mouth of San Antonia Creek; thence to their detailed area southward of the latitude of Tierra Amarilla, extending west to longitude 108° 15′, bounded on the south by the latitude of Abiqui, on the east by the crests of the continuation of the Rocky Mountain ridges, and extending southward from the Spanish Peaks to the latitude of Santa Fé. Returning they pass by Cimarron Baldy; thence northward to the point selected for disbanding.

The first party of the Second Division, under Lieut. Price, Corps of Engineers, extends the triangulation from the southern limit reached by Lieut. Marshall southward to Santa Fé, occupying the detailed area bounded on the west by 108° 15′ longitude; south by the latitude of Las Vegas, and east by the crests of the range before mentioned.

The second party of the Second Division, under Lieut. Blunt, Thirteenth Infantry, carries on its detailed operations in the area bounded on the west by the crests of the aforesaid range, south by the latitude of Las Vegas, and east by the meridian 104° 7′ 4″ longitude west from Greenwich.

These parties are so organized that each may be separated into two, thus placing eleven topographical parties in the field.

A special paleontological and natural history party left Pueblo on the 25th of July for Taos, consisting of Dr. Yarrow, United States Army, and Professor Cope, and assistants. After examining the triassic beds for fossil remains they go to San Ildefonso, where excavations will be made among the remains of the miocene and eocene (tertiary) formations, and also in the Placier Mountains south of Santa Fé. They will then proceed northward via Tierra Amarilla to Pagosa Spring, and westward to Rio Mancos and San Juan basins, where they will extend their examinations into the trias. A photographer accompanies this party. Between the eocene beds, the earliest of the tertiary formations, in which the larger number of the mammaliar reptilian remains have been found, and the lower cretaceous, the last of the mesozoic, which contains the latest saurians, there is a field which stimulates and baffles, so far, the investigations of the paleontologist. Here, if anywhere, may possibly be found the evidence which shall throw most direct light upon the origin of the human species. I do not know that there is much hope in this field of investigation, but no intelligent and zealous geologist will "leave hope behind," nor neglect to demand admittance to the mysteries of nature by a sufficient number of distinct raps with his geological gavel.

A special natural history party was dispatched in May, proceeding from Santa Fé, via Camp Apache, instituting barometric observations in and about the headwaters of Salt River, and making collections in natural history among the birds and mammals found abundantly in that region last year. Other points of inquiry are made about Camp Grant, Arizona, and the party, in returning, will operate around Fort Tulerosa, New-Mexico, and thence via Fort Craig to Santa Fé. Dr. Rothrock, U. S. A., Prof. Henshaw, and Mr. Rutter form this party.

The entire expedition, it is seen, is composed of nine independent and distinct parties, five of which operate along two separate lines. The field portions of the expedition will disband in November in the vicinity of Old Fort Reynolds, on the Arkansas River.

I have given as briefly as may be the objects, fields of operations, and principal *personnel* of this expedition. With the several parties are young men, graduates of our leading colleges, appointed as civilian assistants, who come out less for adventure than earnest, scientific labor. The expedition is ably directed, thoroughly equipped in every particular, and only smaller than heretofore, because it takes no escort, the Indians being supposed to be quiet within the area of its investigations. It is accompanied by a sufficient number of mineralogists, paleontologists, and naturalists to elucidate all the problems in connection with these branches of science. Information as accurate as may be, will be gathered by competent men concerning the Indians, especially the Pueblos, and the ruins of cities or pueblos within the area indicated; and also of the mineral deposits of the country, especially gold and silver. As far as is known at the head-quarters of the expedition, all the members are in excellent health and spirits.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The twenty-third meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science convenes at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday next. When in September, 1848, the association became organized under the present name, there were in attendance, besides many others who have also, like these, finished their earthly course, Louis Agassiz, Alexander Bache, the Brothers Beck, Dekay, Chester Dewey, Col. Foster, Edward Hitchcock, W. W. Mather, the Olmsteads, W. C. Redfield, James B. Rogers, William H. Seward, Prof. Silliman, Sr., Jared Sparks, James Tallmadge, Dr. Torrey, Vanuxem, Sears C. Walker, and Levi Woodbury, all noted men, some genial, some brilliant, and, with their associates, an earnest that the organization then established should follow no mean career. Among those who at subsequent meetings became enrolled as members and who have since died, are the names of Erastus Corning, Edward Everett, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Prof. Hackley, O. M. Mitchell, Dr. Stimpson, W. S. Sullivant, James S. Wadsworth, and Emma Willard, an additional list of equally well-known persons.

Scientific enterprises and pursuits in America have become largely extended since this association was formed, so that there is a growing number of scientific men, and of those interested in their progress. The city selected for the approaching meeting, while less attractive, perhaps, than Portland, where the last meeting was held, is not without its local merits, and, indeed, is far above the average, in this respect, of the former places of meeting. To many of the members there remain delightful memories associated with the kindness of the people and the natural and artificial material attractions of each of the places where the twenty-two former meetings were convened. The people of Chicago and of Buffalo, perhaps, surpassed all others in the energy and completeness of their endeavors to confer every possible favor upon the association, individually and collectively. The meetings at Cleveland, Albany, Montreal, Baltimore, Springfield, Newport, and Burlington each furnished many charming reminiscences. The City of Hartford is so accessible by both water and land, and so near for a large proportion of the permanent members, while many of those who reside far away naturally stray toward New-England in the Summer, that no doubt a very numerous meeting, and much of scientific interest, may fairly be anticipated. Besides the scientific proceedings, there will be those of an unusually important business character. The incorporation of the association and the various proposed changes in the constitution, the consideration of which may be pressed at this meeting, are among these.

There are on the present roll of the association nearly 700 members, representing every part of the United States and the British Provinces. To its credit, New-York City possesses some forty of these, one of whom is a lady who has contributed $1,000 to the funds of the association. Twenty members reside in the immediate vicinity of New-York, and within the limits of the State are several hundred more. Some of the New-York City members have heretofore contributed interesting and valuable papers to the proceedings of the association, especially in geology, physics, chemistry, and microscopy, and four of its successive Presidents—Redfield, Torrey, Barnard, and Newberry—have come from this City, so that the commercial Metropolis, given up so largely as it is to trade and amusements, is not without its representative share in the honored fields of science.

LOWELL MANUFACTURES

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* of Saturday, 8th inst., says: "The agents of our leading manufacturing companies, judging from conversation had with several of them, do not seem to regard the prospect as favorable for much activity in that branch of industry the coming Fall and Winter. One agent states that the accumulation of goods unsold, is now three times as large on his corporation as at the corresponding time last year, and on other corporations there is a continued accumulation. Some companies have sold large bills of goods recently, but at little or no profit. In regard to the prospective workings of the ten-hour law, which goes into operation Oct. 1, one agent expresses his belief that nine-tenths of his help wish now that it was repealed. Its result, he believes, will be a further reduction of wages. It is not improbable that three-quarters time may be returned to, before Winter, as adopted in October and November of last year. It is thought that the operatives can do better this Winter than last, on the same wages, as the necessaries of life will be lower. That the wages of those employed by the companies will not at present be increased to the figures before the 'cut down' is certain. There are some who look at a bright side of the manufacturing question, and think that business will revive, and that the demand for goods will be equal to the capacity for supply during the Winter season. A conference of the managers of the incorporated companies will probably be held in a short time to consider what action shall be pursued under the ten-hour law when it goes into effect."

SINGULAR CASE IN MICHIGAN.

Two years ago Thomas Bunbury, a "promising" young man in Niles, Mich., who had been twice elected Tax Collector, ran away with $6,000 of the City's funds. The authorities offered a reward of $500 for his arrest, and further results, as appears from the correspondence of the Detroit *Post*, were as follows: "The Sheriff first made an attachment on the horses, buggies, hacks, and stock in trade of the father, Edward Bunbury, and sold enough of the same to realize the amount stolen. After the law's delay in the Circuit Court, the case went to the Supreme Court, where Edward Bunbury recovered judgment against the county for the value of the property sold on levy and costs, &c. This the taxpayers throughout the county will have to pay. During these proceedings young Bunbury was wandering through Texas with a young wife from a fine family whom he married the day before he stole the money. The reward offered for his arrest failed to bring him back. But last night the father offered to give the son over to Sheriff Weimer on payment of the reward. The Sheriff was incredulous, but followed his informant to Bunbury's residence. He was conducted to a small but comfortable room up stairs, and there, languishing with consumption, pale, emaciated, and suffering from physical pain and torments of conscience, lay a helpless piece of humanity, for which Edward Bunbury demanded $500. Weimer not having the cash in hand withdrew for counsel and advice. The young man cannot now be removed, but will be arrested as soon as he can be. Thomas told the officer that he had been in the house four months, and related facts to prove his statement."

EDUCATIONAL.

THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE RECENT MEETING AT DETROIT—REVIEW OF THE PROCEEDINGS—THE PRINCIPAL TOPICS OF DISCUSSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DETROIT, Friday, Aug. 7, 1874.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the American Educational Association closed yesterday, after continuing for three days. Three sessions each day were held on Tuesday and Wednesday, and but two on Thursday. The association met in the handsome Opera-house here, which has an auditorium capable of seating 2,300 persons in its three tiers, handsomely decorated and provided with a stage so spacious that it is specially fitted for the meeting of such large bodies. The attendance on Tuesday morning was not large, but during the subsequent sessions it was excellent, and usually from 800 to 1,000 ladies and gentlemen were present, of whom fully 500 were educators from abroad, including some of the most prominent men in the profession. During the exercises of Tuesday morning the platform was occupied by President S. H. White, Principal of the County Normal School at Peoria, Ill.; Hon. John J. Bagley, Governor of Michigan; Rev. Geo. P. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College, of Pennsylvania; Hon. E. E. White, editor of the *Educational Journal*, of Columbus, Ohio; J. C. Greenough, Principal of the State Normal School at Providence, R. I.; John Hancock, Superintendent of Schools at Cincinnati; Hon. W. T. Harris, Superintendent of Schools at St. Louis; Louis Soldan, Principal of the City Normal School at St. Louis; Hon. J. George Hodgkins, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction in Ontario, and other well-known gentlemen. A number of the ablest men in the body had not arrived that morning, but came in afterward.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

The paper presented on Tuesday morning was read by Rev. Geo. P. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, on "Upper Schools," Dr. Hays being the Chairman of a committee appointed last year to report this Summer on that topic. The leading thought contained in the paper was that there are already quite enough colleges in the United States in point of numbers, though the quality of many of them might undoubtedly be improved. But there are very few really good preparatory schools. The committee thought that such schools might be counted on the fingers of the two hands. The colleges are disposed to elevate their standards of scholarship and their requirements for admission as rapidly as possible. But they find very few preparatory schools that send their graduates to the colleges decently prepared, even according to the present requirements. Until the tone of these schools is materially advanced, it is useless, said President Hays, to look for rapid advancement on the part of the colleges.

This topic was discussed at some length, and the teachers seemed generally to concur in the report of the committee, though some were disposed to find fault with the colleges for not advancing more rapidly and seeking to compel the preparatory schools to go forward faster. The verdict of the majority, however, was that the criticisms of the committee upon the preparatory schools of the country were well founded.

THE SECTIONS.

Each afternoon the association divided itself into sections. No. 1 was the Department of Higher Instruction, and met in the Circuit Court-room of the stately City Hall, a building which never fails to elicit admiration from all strangers who visit Detroit. Section 2 was the Department of Normal Schools, and met in the Recorder's Court-room, in the City Hall; while Section 3 was the Department of Superintendence, and met in the Council Chamber. Section 4 was the Department of Elementary Instruction, and met in the Opera-house. The leading features of Tuesday afternoon's proceedings were the following: a paper by Prof. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard College, on "The Elective System in Colleges and Universities;" a description of the "Plan of the University of Virginia," by C. S. Venable, Chairman of the Faculty of the University; a paper by J. C. Greenough, Principal of the Rhode Island Normal School, on "Training Schools in Connection with Normal School," and "Problems in Graded School Management" by Hon. E. E. White, of Ohio. On Tuesday evening the teachers all assembled at the Opera-house again, and an address was delivered by Prof. Wm. R. Abbott, Principal of the Bellevue High School, Virginia. The papers were all carefully prepared, and showed excellent thought.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

One of the decided features of the meeting was the paper presented on Wednesday morning by President A. D. White, of Cornell, on "A National University." President White has unquestionably taken rank as one of the leading educators of America, and his advanced views have of late attracted much attention, both among the members of his profession and throughout society at large. The matter of a national university has for the last two years received a good deal of discussion both among educators at large and the members of the association. Among such leading men as President Eliot, of Harvard, Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, and President White, of Cornell, there exists a great difference of views upon this and kindred matters. The paper to be presented by President White was, therefore, looked forward to with great interest, and the discussion which followed it was sharp and somewhat lengthy.

President White is a small man, of good constitution, however, and very great persistence; so that his career has already been a very decided success, notwithstanding the fact that he is still quite a young man. He speaks slowly and deliberately, but very distinctly and quite forcibly, and from the readiness of the applause which followed any happy statement made by the speaker it was evident that he had many warm friends among the audience. The President is a firm friend of a proposed national university, and in the paper he maintained that the true policy of the National Government was to establish and endow a national university as the appropriate head of the American common school system, and as likely to force up to a higher standard the universities and colleges now existing in the country. President White declared that at the present time not one university exists in America which can be considered as equal to any of the universities now standing foremost upon the Continent. Although the University of Berlin is a comparatively young institution, it far surpasses in completeness and usefulness any institution of learning in America. President White especially condemned the small denominational colleges, of which there have come to be so many in the United States. Almost all of them are weak, possessing feeble endowments and few pupils, and being ill-supplied with Professors and with apparatus. They should, as a general rule, thought President White, be turned into intermediate schools, like the German gymnasia, while the best of them might be continued as colleges and fit young men for the real universities of the country, as Harvard, Yale, Cornell, and Michigan.

Mr. White thought that all denominational colleges were useless and of injurious tendency, and he expressed the most decided opposition to the views of Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, concerning this question. He hoped that a national university would soon be established by the Government, handsomely endowed, finely supplied with corps of professors and with apparatus, and tending to elevate the standard of all other universities, colleges, and other educational institutions in the country.

The discussion which followed was taken part in very generally by the leading members of the association present, and the verdict was decidedly in favor of the creation of a national university by the Government, well endowed, and able to furnish a genuine university education, such as can now be obtained only at the leading universities of the Continent. A resolution to this effect was adopted at the closing session of the association, on Thursday evening, with hardly a dissenting voice.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

In the sections on Wednesday afternoon a paper was presented on "University Endowments," by Hon. J. B. Bowman, Regent of the University of Kentucky; one on "Method and Manner," by Louis Soldan, Principal of the Normal School at St. Louis; one on "Language Lessons in Elementary Schools," by Miss H. A. Keeler, of Cleveland, and one on "Science in Elementary Schools," by J. W. Armstrong, Principal of the State Normal School, Fredonia, N. Y. The papers were all able, listened to by good audiences, and commanded respectful attention.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN CANADA.

On Wednesday evening the Opera-house was well filled again, and Hon. J. George Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Province of Ontario, explained the common-school system of the Dominion of Canada. He claimed, what will probably be admitted by most persons, that the Canadian system has advantages in the permanence of its school inspectors, and usually in the quality of the men. Questions of politics have nothing to do with the administration of the schools in Canada, whereas in the United States such issues do creep in considerably, notwithstanding the efforts that are made to keep them out. Mr. Hodgins said that a fund was now established in Canada, sustained and enlarged by small annual contributions from the teachers themselves, from the income of which pensions are paid yearly to those teachers who become worn out in the service, and have not the means of supporting themselves. The system might wisely be followed by the teachers' associations in the different States.

SEX IN EDUCATION.

The other interesting topic which received the consideration of the body was that of "Sex in Education," upon which three elaborate papers were presented on Thursday morning. The first was by Dr. E. H. Clarke, of Boston, Mass., who has become known throughout the civilized world for his investigations of this subject. His argument was that from their constitutional peculiarities girls cannot safely be pushed at school as rapidly as can boys, and that any system of education which does not recognize this truth is false and vicious. Dr. Clarke is inclined, of course, to oppose the co-education of the sexes, at least in the lower schools. This is the sum of his argument, as made here, and to this extent it was undoubtedly concurred in by a large number of the most prominent educators present. Indeed, on Thursday evening, at the final meeting, Prof. Olney, of the Michigan University, where co-education is in operation, expressed his full concurrence in the argument to this extent, though he thought it not applicable to education in colleges, to so great a degree at least.

Prof. James H. Orton, of Vassar College, followed him with a paper called "Four Years in Vassar College," which explained very fully and in much detail the system of instruction and discipline pursued there. Prof. Orton was thoroughly satisfied that young ladies were capable of acquiring a very high education, but he did not believe in co-education, not from any fear of improprieties, but because girls are naturally so ambitious that they are always in danger of overworking themselves, and the competition with young men is by far too keen an incentive to them. So far from needing any incentive, Prof. Orton thought that most young ladies required to be held back in their studies. The argument of Prof. Orton was evidently the result of long and patient investigation of the question, and his presentation of the matter was so forcible and convincing that it created a profound impression upon the audience, already strongly influenced by the paper of Dr. Clarke. Still a third paper followed, prepared by Prof. J. K. Hosmer, of the University of Missouri, detailing a number of improprieties which had resulted in different institutions from the co-education of the sexes where the dormitory system was retained. This seemed to be the chief cause of the difficulties which had arisen, and they did not appear to exist where the young ladies and gentlemen had rooms and boarded among respectable families in the town or city where the educational institution was located.

The conclusion which was reached by most of the members of the association touching upon this subject was, I think, that when co-education is properly conducted, the difference of sex is not a source of very much difficulty, but that the arguments of Dr. Clarke and Prof. Orton against pitting girls against boys in the educational race are deserving of the most serious consideration. All were disposed to admit that the peculiarities of the female organization, mental and physical, should be considered in this matter, and that the work assigned the female should not be greater than her constitution can properly sustain.

The papers read before the sections on Thursday afternoon were not of special importance.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS' WORK.

The State and City superintendents of schools held several meetings while the association was in session, and blanks for reporting statistics were presented, prepared by State Superintendent Harvey, of Ohio, and Superintendent Rickoff, of Cleveland. These blanks were slightly changed, and in their amended form will be sent to Washington, to the Bureau of Education, presided over by Gen. Dorman B. Eaton, who was present at most of the meetings of the association. He has left instructions to have the blanks printed at once, and they will then be distributed throughout the country, to be filled by teachers with statistics of their schools, and forwarded to Washington.

THE CLOSING MEETING.

This was held at the Opera-house on Thursday evening, the attendance being large. It appeared that three members of the association had died during the past year: Prof. Agassiz, of Harvard University; President S. W. Fisher, of Hamilton, and Prof. Evans, of Cornell. Resolutions of respect to the deceased gentlemen were adopted, and it is proposed to raise a monument to Agassiz, if possible. Several gentlemen were made honorary members of the association, among them Gov. Bagley, of Michigan; Mayor Moffat, of Detroit; J. G. Hodgins, of Ontario; Dr. Clarke, of Massachusetts, and several gentlemen identified with the educational interests of this city.

A number of brief speeches were made during the evening, of which the most noteworthy in many respects was that delivered by Mr. Hunter, of North Carolina, a young colored man, who said that in 1867 he could not read the alphabet, yet now he speaks very well indeed, and was greeted with a hearty round of applause as he finished. Superintendent Riggs, of Utah, a genuine Mormon with eight or ten wives, also made a speech, and represented that educational matters in that Territory were at a rather low ebb, caused, he said, by the lack of State Government. A resolution was adopted declaring that the public lands ought to be set aside as a support for the public schools, and also one in favor of the creation of a national university. A committee of thirteen gentlemen was appointed, of which J. W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, is Chairman, to lay this matter before Congress at its next session, and to ask for the institution a suitable endowment.

Richmond, Va., was decided upon as the place for holding the next meeting, and the work of the association was closed by a few words from President White, of Peoria, Ill., and the singing of "America" and the Doxology by the audience.

INCIDENTS OF THE MEETING.

On Wednesday evening Senator Chandler and Gov. Bagley entertained the teachers and other invited guests at their handsome residences. The character of the entertainments must have been acceptable, for the receptions were very highly praised by all who attended, and Superintendent Hodgins, of Ontario, in the closing meeting on Thursday evening, spoke in very complimentary terms of the manner in which the members had been entertained, both at these receptions and by the citizens at their homes.

During the sessions Mr. Creery, Superintendent of the Baltimore schools, explained the nature of the bequests which John Hopkins made there for a grand university and which amounts to about $8,000,000 now. Unless the proposed national university is established soon, the John Hopkins' University seems likely to take rank as by far the first educational institution in America. It is understood that already the trustees of the fund have had some negotiations with President Eliot, of Harvard, looking toward his taking charge of the institution at a salary of $10,000 per annum, but nothing seems to be settled as yet. The university certainly has a princely endowment and ought to be an institution of the very first order.

THE ITALIAN SLAVES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 31st July says: "The brutal system of the Italian padrones, which has lately received judicial investigation in several of the Eastern cities, prevails to some extent in San Francisco. It is the custom of the lower class of that nationality to educate children in the arts of beggary, and cultivate them to the profession by cruel treatment. A venerable wretch named Luigi Geresti, inhabiting a tenement-house in Broadway, was arrested last night for beating a little boy in an outrageous manner. Subsequently the authorities were informed that this offense was of common occurrence, and it was ascertained that the old sinner had the custody of two little children, a girl and a boy, whom [illegible] begging. When they return empty-handed, or make a less profitable round than expected, they are beaten, kept without food, and subjected to the severest hardship. On this representation a warrant was served on Geresti, charging him with misdemeanor as defined in an act of the last Legislature in relation to the care of orphan or abandoned children. The law provides a penalty for such an offense as that described of $500 fine or six months' imprisonment; and it is to be hoped that Signor Geresti, if the case be proved against him as represented, will get the full benefit of the enactment."

GOLDSMITH MAID.

THE RACE AGAINST TIME IN BUFFALO—SHE SCORES 2:15½.

The Buffalo *Express* gives the following account of Goldsmith Maid's successful attempt to beat her own record of 2:16, in a race against time, at the Driving Park in that city on Friday last:

FIRST HEAT.—Shortly after 3 o'clock the beautiful little mare took the word "Go," and started off with the running horse which had been appointed to accompany her. The Maid had the lead, and rounded the turn with a quick but easy gait. She kept her feet without a baulk throughout the heat. The first quarter was reached in 0:34, the half in 1:09, the third quarter in 1:41¾, and the mile was made in 2:18½; the announcement of which very naturally elicited a murmur of disappointment from the spectators. The Maid's effort was a fine one, but as compared with her former achievements unsatisfactory. The running horse was kept from one to four lengths behind during the entire heat.

SECOND HEAT.—Considerable money was staked prior to this heat on the probability of the Maid's beating her own time. Her effort in the first heat had a double effect. With the crowd it left the impression that the mare would not attempt to beat 2:16, but to turfmen it looked as if Doble had reserved the grand triumph for later in the afternoon. And so it proved in fact. The mare came up to the score in fine style, and took the word "Go" when about two lengths ahead of the running horse. She went like an arrow around the turn, keeping her feet beautifully, and going like a machine. The crowd watched her movements eagerly, trying to detect, if possible, any increase of speed over her first quarter in the other heat. When they got half way up the back-stretch the running horse stuck his nose over the wheel of Doble's sulky, and, with a defiant toss of the head, the unapproachable Maid dashed away, and again opened the gap of two lengths or more. From the judges' and reporters' stand the movements of the little queen were observed with unusual interest. She had made the quarter in 34 seconds—the same as on her first heat; but it was clearly apparent that her speed from the quarter to the half in this heat was greater than before, and an expression of exultation escaped the handful of men on the judges' stand when the Maid passed the half in 1:07. From that point she never flagged in her gait for an instant, and scarcely left her feet during the heat. Half way to the third quarter she made one skip—just one—and her quick recovery was a beautiful sight in itself. On she went to the third quarter with a firm, elastic step that seemed to know no weakness. The running horse was urged under the whip, and again stretched his neck along side the Maid's sulky. Doble spoke the word, and his horse shot ahead with a quicker tread and passed the third quarter in the remarkable time of 1:40¾. "She is going to make it! She is going to make it!" murmured the excited spectators as the little maid came down the home stretch in magnificent style. The running horse was close after her and forcing her to do her best. She reached the judges' stand, gave one skip, and shot under the wire. Thousands of eyes followed her as she trotted leisurely up to the club-house and turned to come back. Then thousands of eyes turned their glances toward the black slate, whereon the judges were writing the time. Half a moment, and the figures were swung before public gaze:

TWO FIFTEEN AND A HALF.

Goldsmith Maid had again made the fastest time ever known to the trotting turf, by beating her own unprecedented record of 2:16. The multitude needed no reminder to vent their enthusiasm, but cheered horse and driver until they were hoarse.

SUMMARY.

BUFFALO DRIVING PARK, Friday, Aug. 7, 1874.—Special purse of $2,000; Goldsmith Maid against time, accompanied by running horse.

Budd Doble's b. m. Goldsmith Maid	1	1
Mr. Bacon's g. g. Petroleum (running)	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarter.	Mile.
First heat	34	1:09	1:43¾	2:18½
Second heat	34	1:07	1:40¾	2:15½

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

A GROAN FROM THE STRICKEN REGIONS—DESTITUTION THREATENING THE SETTLERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps a full account of the worse than Egyptian plague that has swept this State of its usual supply of food may be of interest to many of your readers. The ravages of the grasshopper are familiar to many Western pioneers, but never in the history of this country, probably, have they devastated such an extensive region as during the last week of July, 1874. As near as I can ascertain, at the present date of writing, the entire wheat and corn crops of Southern Minnesota and western half of Iowa, the entire corn crop of Nebraska, with every field of corn in Kansas and Missouri, as far east as the centre of the latter State, that was not so far grown as to defy their power, are totally ruined, and over a large tract of country on the frontier, from the Platte to the Solomon, and possibly the Arkansas Rivers, there is nothing left to feed the people that have left the far East for homes in this country. The appearance of the enemy was sudden and unexpected by everybody. The first intimation here was the sudden descent of a large swarm upon a neighbor's cornfield, but as there seemed to be only a small section threatened, every one hoped that the next strong wind would blow them away. Vain hopes, for the next day the strong wind from the north brought dense brown clouds from the distant plains of Dakota. A nearer approach proved them to be the dreaded vanguard of the enemy, and the settling of the dense masses upon every green field soon apprised us that we had no possible hope of escape. The corn here, with few exceptions, was just forming upon the ears, and such was the rapacity of the greedy hordes that in many fields they ate corn, stalks, and every blade close to the ground. All other vegetation likewise was destroyed, except potatoes in the ground and a few vegetables that the settlers by almost superhuman vigilance protected by dense clouds of smoke. I saw but one insect that seemed to enjoy green tobacco, but the grasshopper took to it like a veteran tobacco-chewer. There were many ludicrous spectacles connected with the visitation. Some farmers, hoping to secure corn for fodder, cut several shocks and laid them on the ground, which were so enticing to the enemy that he left the standing corn till he had devoured them clean. The situation here now is enough to try the stoutest heart. A thousand miles from a base of supplies, without food for families or clothing for Winter, the adventurous homesteader begins to look anxiously at his little children while he perceives the gaunt wolf not far distant, and realizes, as never before, the fearful truth that he is in a hopeless condition if the outside public refuse to extend aid. The calamity has been so widespread, and the financial condition so unsettled, that work cannot be obtained without going a long distance East, and if the husband and father goes, what shall become of the wife and little ones already demanding the strong arm of the father to provide comfortable shelter for the coming Winter, for the settler has been too busy with his crops, &c., to do more than barely provide a shelter till harvest comes in. God help the thousands here if the people of the East cannot or will not provide something. These plains and prairies will bear many graves the coming Winter as a result of this visitation, and already many sections are organizing to provide against the certain consequences if they should be left to themselves. The country here would have borne abundantly for all had we been spared, but as it is, the sources of subsistence are swept away, and a population of more than 50,000 will be entirely destitute of food ere two months pass. Can the people of the East blame us if we come asking for aid?

T. C. BUDDINGTON.

RIVERTON, Franklin County, Neb., Friday, July 31, 1874.

THE SARATOGA COUNTY BANK ROBBERY.

The Albany *Journal* says that County Judge Lester, of Saratoga County, has rendered a decision in the application of Samuel Cheever, to have the President and Cashier of the Saratoga County Bank examined in the suit brought to recover for property stolen from its vaults in October, 1872, denying the application so far as it relates to the cashier, D. M. Van Hoevenberg, on the ground that he is a man in the prime of life, whose chances of living to be present at the trial are good. But regarding the President, William Scott, he being a man over seventy years of age, he is ordered to appear at the office of Wm. C. McHarg, in Albany, Aug. 17, for examination.

JEFF. DAVIS ON TEXAS.

Jefferson Davis recently made a little speech in Memphis, Tenn., before some visitors from Texas and Louisiana, in the course of which he said: "Texas is destined to be a great State. You have a climate that attracts all, and when you have ships running direct in Galveston Harbor with immigrants, then will your population increase rapidly. There are ships now building which will carry 5,000 tons and float across the bar at its present stage of water. Judge Crawford spoke of the number of cattle you were sending away. That reminds me that when in Europe recently I found a friend from your State there engaged in making a contract to supply the entire British Army with canned meat from Texas. You have meat enough to feed the whole world, and your meat is sweeter and better than that of Australia and other meat-producing countries. Your State is certain of success. It was but a few years ago when no one knew that there was coal or iron in your State; but as the occasion developed the necessity, [illegible] If [illegible] man's misfortune is another man's fortune; and it is my misfortune to feel very unwell to-day, and it will be your fortune in that I cannot inflict upon you any more remarks. I trust that at no distant day it may be my pleasure to see you in your own homes."

DIVISION OF THE STATE.

In reference to a division of this State, which some of the interior journals are discussing, the Lockport *Journal* says it would, indeed, give us two more United States Senators: "We do not think that amount of gain in representation would be any adequate compensation for the turmoil and bitterness a division would occasion. If that is good cause for a division into two States, so it is for a division into four. If the State must be divided to make room for two more United States Senators and two sets of State officers, we may as well divide it into four and make a finish of that kind of work. That will make room for six more United States Senators and three new sets of State officers. Then the politicians of Pennsylvania can put her through a similar course of sprouts; Illinois and several other large States could do likewise. This would make a pretty kettle of fish. A far better scheme would be to set on foot the union of some of the smaller States into larger ones. Add Rhode Island to Connecticut. Join Vermont and New-Hampshire. Unite New-Jersey and Delaware. Marriages are better than divorces in this business. If unions are impracticable, divisions should be deemed so. Dividing Virginia, the only instance in our history, was bad business, and only defensible at the time because West Virginia was not cursed with slavery and the people there wished to unload the dead carcass from their shoulders."

THE SANITARY CONFERENCE AT VIENNA.

A report on sea quarantine was read before the International Sanitary Conference at Vienna before its adjournment, the chief items of which point to the practicability of establishing by international agreement, and by a systematic surveillance at all ports and harbors in Europe, an efficient substitute of the old, irksome, and inefficient quarantine still practiced by some Continental Powers. The arrangements recommended consist mainly: 1, in a strict medical examination at the entrance of every port of all vessels that arrive from places infected with or suspected of cholera; 2, the immediate granting of pratique to all vessels the crew and passengers of which are found healthy; 3, the removal and isolation of sick or suspected persons to a proper establishment provided for the purpose; 4, the fumigation of the ship, and the disinfection or destruction of clothes and bedding, when necessary; 5, the maintenance of a sufficient staff of officers to carry out the above regulations promptly and efficiently, without detriment to commercial interests.

WHEN LEAVING HOME FOR THE SUMMER, THE PRUDENT PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, IN ORDER TO TREAT PROMPTLY AND EFFECTUALLY ALL ATTACKS OF CRAMP, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c., COMPLAINTS MORE OR LESS PREVALENT EVERYWHERE AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR.—*Advertisement.*

To Ladies Everywhere.—Cheap and impure imitations of "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" are being offered for sale. Reject these libels. Dress your hair with "PHALON INVIGORATOR." Thousands say it has no equal as a TONIC.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

If You Are Out of Town, and Your House not protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH, it needs looking after. Removed to No. 571 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Lyon's Insect Powder will surely clear your house of all bed-bugs, fleas, moths, and cockroaches.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

CHESEBROUGH—DALY.—On Saturday, Aug. 8, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Col. WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH, of the United States Legation at London, to EMMA, daughter of John T. Daly, Esq., of this City.

PARK—THOMSON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. A. J. Park, HENRY PARK to Miss FRANCES J. THOMSON, both of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BRIDGE.—On Sunday morning, after a short illness, CHARLES BRIDGE.

His friends, and those of his brother Edward are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Edward Bridge, No. 306 State st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CLARK.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Friday, 7th inst., ELIZA THOMPSON, infant daughter of George and Sohronia W. Clark.

FLOYD.—At Commack, Long Island, Aug. 8, EDWARD FLOYD.

Funeral Monday, Aug. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FLACK.—Aug. 5, at Unadilla, N. Y., Mrs. LILIAS R. RAITT, wife of Robert C. Flack, Stockbridge, Mass.

HULST.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 8, ANN ELIZA, wife of George Hulst, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M., from the Reformed Church on Bushwick avenue, near DeKalb.

JESSUP.—WILLIAM LAWRENCE JESSUP, son of the late William Lawrence and P. A. Jessup, aged 5 years, 8 months, and 27 days, at the residence of his grandfather, Isaac K. Jessup, Annadale, Staten Island, 8th of August, 1874.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 11th of August, from the residence of Isaac K. Jessup, at 1:30 P. M., Huguenot Church, 2 P. M., without further notice.

LEWIS.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 8, HORTENSE, wife of Edson Lewis, and youngest daughter of the late Dr. William Witter, of Willimantic, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 243 West 54th st., on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Willimantic paper please copy.

MURPHY.—Sunday, Aug. 9, after a short illness, Mrs. CATHARINE MURPHY, relict of the late David Murphy, printer, in the 77th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MAXWELL.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 8, after a long and painful illness, ABBY, wife of J. T. B. Maxwell, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 33d West 32 st., on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

ROGERS.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Sunday morning, Aug. 9, Mrs. FRANCES ROGERS, widow of Samuel D. Rogers and daughter of Isaac Jones, deceased.

Her friends and those of her brothers, John Q. Jones and Joshua Jones, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Sunday, 9th inst., THOMAS U. SMITH.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STIGER.—On Saturday, 8th inst., at Seabright, N. J., PHEBE D., wife of William E. Stiger and daughter of the late T. S. Doremus, aged 22 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THORNELL.—At Tenafly, N. J., Aug. 8, CLARENCE E., son of Thomas L. and Rebecca C. Thornell, in the 12th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, 189 West 12th st.

TULLY.—On Saturday, Aug. 8, JOHN G. TULLY, in his 39th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Mutual Lodge, No. 57, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, George W. Keesler, No. 528 Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M.

WALL.—At Warsaw, Rice County, Minn., July 29, WILLIAM J. WALL, son of the late William and Mary Wall, in the 34th year of his age.

WALSH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 9, 1874, MARY E., wife of John A. Walsh, aged 28 years and 4 days.

Notice of funeral Tuesday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

That the Thomas Patent Cash and Ticket Indicator is the only invention which will positively regulate and systematize the collection of tickets and cash fares by railroad conductors, is undeniable. It furnishes railroad companies with a full, complete, and accurate record of all passengers carried, whether having tickets, paying cash, or otherwise, and at the same time its unerring certainty relieves conductors from all suspicion of appropriating the funds of the companies by rendering the offense absolutely impossible. There has not been a railroad officer who has examined into and thoroughly investigated its claims who has been able to say that it will not do all that is claimed for it. Those interested will address

G. F. THOMAS, No. 549 Broadway.

50,000 PEOPLE HAVE HAD TEETH EXTRACTED under our pure, fresh GAS without pain or injury, and thousands are wearing our beautiful artificial Dentures with entire satisfaction. Prices of all operations very moderate. New location, No. 45 East 23d st., opposite Association Hall.

DR. WAIT & SON.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 15, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 5 and 11 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE or pain; diseases of females a specialty, by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting MONDAY, Aug. 10, at 8 P. M., at [illegible]

GEORGE S. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	68	Spts. Turpen., bbls.	242
Cotton, bales	256	Resin, bbls.	4,680
Copper, bbls.	45	Pork, pks.	3
Eggs, bbls.	505	Beef, pks.	135
Flour, bbls.	6,956	Cut-meats, pks.	485
Wheat, bushels	143,362	Lard, pks.	1,060
Corn, bushels	258,226	Stearine, pks.	100
Oats, bushels	7,275	Butter, pks.	1,770
Rye, bushels	330	Cheese, pks.	9,237
Malt, bushels	450	Tallow, pks.	7
Beans, bbls.	384	Starch, bxs.	2,741
Hops, bales	10	Tobacco, hhds.	376
Hides, No.	358	Tobacco, bxs., &c.	963
Hides, bales	226	Whisky, bbls.	528
Leather, sides	8,198	Wool, bales	574

ASHES—Are inactive, but held rather more firmly, with Pots quoted at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls at $9 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in moderate request at stronger prices, ranging from 31c.@34c. for Yellow, the latter rate for very choice.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ⅌ lb.

COCOA—Has been quite dull, since our last, within the previous range, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caracas at 15c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 11c.@12½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio quoted dull at a further reduction of ¼c. ⅌ lb. Laguayra, active, with sales reported here of 4,700 bags at 20c.@20¾c., gold; and at Philadelphia, 4,600 bags by the Patterson, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet for early delivery at essentially unaltered prices. Sales, 210 bales to spinners, and 18 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, a restricted business has been reported, opening at a reduction of 1-16c. ⅌ lb, but closing with more steadiness. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,700 bales, (of which 3,200 bales were on last evening, and 4,500 bales to-day,) and 1,400 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; September, 16 9-16c.@16 19-32c.; October, 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c.; November, 16⅜c.; December, 16⅜c.@16 13-32c.; January, 16½c.@16 9-16c.; February, 16 23-32c.@16¾c., and March at 16⅞c.@16 15-16c., ⅌ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 256 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 967 bales....The week's exports hence have been 3,947 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 2,774,448 bales, (including 1,815,370 bales to Great Britain, and 959,078 bales to the Continent,) against 2,630,969 bales the same time in 1872-3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	15¾	15⅞	16 1-16	16 1-16
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Good Middling	18⅜	18½	18¾	18¾

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quoted at about steady, but has been inactive, with White Oak Staves, hhds., quoted within the range of $115@$210; do., pipe, $185@$260; do., bbl., $90@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 40; Molasses do., $2 25@$2 60; Hoop, $35@$40.

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been generally quoted steady on a somewhat freer business in the leading kinds of stock.

DYE-WOODS—Have been very quiet since our last, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22, currency; Jamaica do., $20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold, and Mexican do., $22, gold.

FERTILIZERS—Have been quoted essentially unaltered as to values, on, however, a generally dull market.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in comparatively limited demand for shipment, as well as home use, at, however, essentially unchanged prices. The offerings of desirable lines of shipping Extras, and of the better qualities of Superfine stock have been light, and holders have been rather more confident in their views. Included in the purchases for shipment were equal to 2,700 bbls. City Mill stock for the West India and South American markets at steady rates. Sour Flour has been in unusually good request, with the main business reported on the basis of $5 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5 50 ⅌ bbl. The sales since our last have been 11,900 bbls., of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5@$6 25, mostly at $5 25@$5 50, (at which about 2,700 bbls. were reported sold;) poor to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 35, chiefly at $3 75@$4 15; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 25@$5 75, chiefly at $5 30@$5 50; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 75@$6 65; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 75, chiefly at $5 40@$5 60; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 75, mainly at $5 45@$5 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$8 10; and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range....Southern Flour quiet, but without material change in price. Sales, 650 bbls....Rye Flour steady; 300 bbls. sold....Corn-meal unaltered; demand moderate. Sales, 550 bbls., mainly Yellow Western, at from $3 75@$3 90 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—The dealings in Spring Wheat have been quite liberal in amount, mainly on export account, and prices have been quoted rather firmer, on restricted offerings of prime samples. Winter Wheat, especially new crop, has been comparatively scarce, and held with more confidence at higher figures for the finer qualities on a more urgent inquiry for new crop; old attracting little attention. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 217,000 bushels at $1 29@$1 34 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 33@$1 34 for best Milwaukee, afloat, $1 33 for prime Sheboygan, in store, $1 32@$1 33, closing at $1 33, for Duluth, and $1 29@$1 30 for Minnesota, in store; $1 29@$1 30, mainly at $1 29, for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 27@$1 28 for No. 2 Minnesota Spring; $1 22@$1 24 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 23½@$1 24 for boat-loads; $1 14@$1 32 for ungraded Spring; $1 30 for Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Spring, out promptly; $1 23@$1 28 for old Red and Amber Western, car-lots, with $1 25 asked for good average boat-loads of Red; $1 28@$1 32 for new Red Western; $1 32@$1 35 for new Amber do.; and $1 40@$1 45 for new do....Corn has been very freely purchased at an advance of ½c.@1c. ⅌ bushel, mainly for export, and largely to arrive, the market closing strong and buoyant. The business has been almost wholly in sailing vessel grades of Mixed Western, the transactions in Yellow having been light, checked by the meagre offerings; and in White unimportant in the absence of stock; sales have been reported since our last of 449,000 bushels (part to arrive) at 80c.@82½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, mainly at 82c.@82½c. for prime to choice, and 81½c. for good samples; 82½c.@83c. for Yellow do., and (nominally) 90c.@92c. for White do. Included in the sales were 250,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, to arrive next week, on private terms. And for forward delivery, of prime Mixed Western, 8,000 bushels, September option, at 83¾c. ⅌ bushel....Rye dull; small lots of new were reported sold within the range of 90c.@95c....Barley and Malt quiet and irregular....A much more active business has been noted in Oats, largely in old stock, at firmer prices. The sales of old Western, in store and afloat, were mostly on account of the speculative holders, about closing out all the stock controlled by them in this market. The trade has been purchasing freely for jobbing purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,000 bushels, at 75c. for prime old Mixed Western, afloat; 80c. for prime White do., in store and afloat; 65c.@70c. for new White Western; 58c.@65c. for new Mixed do.; 52c.@58c. for new mixed and White Jersey and Pennsylvania. Included in the sales were 43,000 bushels old mixed Western, part to arrive, and 10,000 bushels old White Western at our quotations....Feed in more demand within the range of $20@$32 ⅌ ton....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 9,062 bbls. Flour, 354,438 bushels Wheat, 616,169 bushels Corn, and 8,362 bushels Rye.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Domestic Cloth, 200 rolls sold at 13¾c.; market quiet, but otherwise unchanged.

HARDWARE—Has been in much better request, and prices have been generally well maintained.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in quite moderate request, with shipping stock, poor to strictly choice, quoted at 70c.@$1, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1@$1 40 ⅌ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 70c.@80c. Straw has been in limited demand, with Oat within the range of 75c.@95c., and Rye at 40c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Trade has been slow within the previous range; sales, 400 bales Jute Butts at 2⅜c., currency, ⅌ lb. We quote: American Hemp at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$230 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 8c.@9½c.; Sisal, 7c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@6¼c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅜c.@2¾c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been held with more confidence, on reduced offerings and a moderately active inquiry. The week's receipts have been 16,413 Hides and 274 bales do.; sales, 35,660 Hides and 114 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andreesen, 1,225 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., on private terms; 11,940 Dry Montevideo, 21 to 22 lbs., at 26c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 700 Dry California, 24 lbs., on private terms; 5,985 Dry Central America, 20 to 21 lbs., part at 23c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,735 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,655 Dry Truxillo, 16 lbs., on private terms; 4,385 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., part at 22½c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,500 Dry Mexican, 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,100 Dry Texas and Western, 22 to 23 lbs., part at 22c., currency, four months, selected; 440 Dry-salted Matamoras, 34 lbs., on private terms; 610 Wet-salted Texas and Southern, 45 to 70 lbs., on private terms; 835 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,550 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., on private terms; 114 bales Calcutta Cow, on private terms. Stock in first hands to-day, 117,100 Hides and 1,291 bales do., against 197,800 Hides and 868 bales do., same time last year.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations unchanged.

NAILS—Have been steady as to values, but in rather limited demand, with common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 75@$3 85; 8d. and 9d., $4@$4 15; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 40; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d., fine, $6@$6 15; 2d., $6 75@$6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 15; Finishing stock, $5 40@$5 90; Clinch stock, $5 50@$8, ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin held higher but quiet; sales, 430 bbls. Strained at $2 30; 150 bbls. No. 2 at $2 35; 50 bbls. No. 1 at $3 62½ ⅌ 280 lbs....Of Tar, 200 bbls. Washington sold at $3 50 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine active and firmer in price; sales, 659 bbls., part to arrive, at 36c.@36½c., closing at 36¼c.@36½c. ⅌ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in limited supply and quiet, with Western quoted at $46 50@$47, currency; City, $45@$46, gold. The week's exports have been 20,198 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude quoted steady at 5½c., in bulk, but inactive....Refined in less demand and quoted rather easier in price. Sales reported here of 9,000 bbls., August deliveries, at 12½c.@12¼c., closing at 12¼c.; with September options quoted nominally at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; and at Philadelphia, early deliveries quoted at 12c., and September options at 12⅛c.... Refined, in cases, held at 17¼c....Naphtha, 8c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, for early delivery, almost wholly in a jobbing way, at firmer prices. Sales, 500 bbls. Western Mess at $24@$24 25, with Prime Mess and Extra Prime quoted nominal. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 1,250 bbls., September options, at $23 75@$23 80 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs quiet; prime City quoted at 9c.@9⅛c.....Cut-meats inactive but firm; sales, 250 bxs. Rib Bellies at 11½c.; 10,000 lbs. do., in bulk, at 10¾c.@11c.; 55 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock at former rates....Of Bacon 100 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 11⅜c., quoted at 11⅜c.@11½c.; market quiet....Lard less active, opening higher, but closing lower. Sales for early delivery embrace 150 tcs. Western Steam on private terms, quoted at the close at 15c.; 110 tcs. City do. at 14½c.@14⅝c., and small lots of No. 1 do., within the range of 14c.@14¼c. The quotation for Refined, in our last, should have been 14¼c. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 2,500 tcs., September option, at 15c.@15⅛c., closing at 15⅛c.@15 3-16c., and 2,250 tcs., sellers' options, the remainder of the year, at 11c.@11⅛c., with August options quoted at the close at 15c.@15⅛c....Beef steady; 90 bbls. sold....Of Beef Hams, small lots sold at $27 for Summer-cured Western....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially unchanged....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 816 pks. Pork, 1,832 pks. Beef, 2,562 bxs. Bacon, 1,632 pks. Lard, 93,201 bxs. Cheese, and 1,360 pks. Butter.

SALT—Has been quoted firm, on a moderate [illegible]

quoted firm; receipts, 89 bales; sales, 4,000 lbs. Central American, and 2,000 lbs. Truxillo on private terms. Goat have been fairly active at strong and buoyant prices. Receipts, 893 bales; sales, 300 bales Curacoa, 50 bales Mexican, and 200 bales Cape on private terms. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 65c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.; Guatemala, 62½c.; not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 63c.; Central American, 57½c.@65c.; Angostura, 50c.; Para, 67c.; Puerto Cabello, 55c.@57½c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 57½c.@60c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 52½c.@55c.; Cape, 38c.@42c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 47½c.@50c.; Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw quiet and favoring buyers slightly, though quotations unchanged; sales 200 hhds. Centrifugal on private terms, and 28,599 bags Iloilo at 7⅜c. ⅌ lb. Refined in less demand at previous figures.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a fairly active business reported in Tallow at firm prices; sales equal to 195,000 lbs. within the range of 8c.@8¼c. for very good to strictly choice....The week's exports of Tallow have been 1,780 pkgs....Stearine held at 18¼c.@18½c. for best City and 18c. for best Western, but inactive....Of Grease, 50 tcs. sold at 10c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 ⅌ gallon; 50 bbls. sold.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate movement noted in the way of berth freights. Grain rates on steam room to Liverpool have been quoted firm; market otherwise rather weak and irregular. There has been rather more inquiry noted for tonnage for the Grain trade at about previous prices, though toward the close a somewhat steadier market was reported for medium and small size vessels. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade was less actively sought after, but quoted essentially unchanged as to rates....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 245 bales Cotton at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d., in bulk, or 9d., in bags, ⅌ bushel; 185 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; 680 bxs. Bacon, part at 32s. 6d.@35s.; 4,500 bxs. Cheese, part at 40s.; 1,850 pkgs. Provisions, including Butter, in lots, at current rates; 100 tcs. Beef on private terms; 50 bales Hops, reported at ⅝d. ⅌ lb.; and 5,000 Staves on private terms. And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 45,000 bushels wheat at 8d. ⅌ bushel; 200 tcs. Beef at 7s. ⅌ tierce; 750 bxs. Bacon at 35s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d.; 200 hhds Tobacco at 35s. And a British bark, 717 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by steam, via Southampton, 5,000 bxs. Cheese at 52s. 6d. ⅌ ton, which rate shows a decline....For Glasgow, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain, reported at 6@6½d. ⅌ bushel....For Bristol, a Norwegian bark, 467 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 5s. ⅌ quarter....For Bristol Channel, an Austrian brig, 520 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 5s. ⅌ quarter....For Belfast, a Russian brig, 615 tons, with about 4,200 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 460 tons, hence, with about 3,150 quarters Grain, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter; a Norwegian brig, with about 1,800 quarters do., from Baltimore, on private terms....For Havre, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard 175 tons Tallow, on private terms; and also a ship, with Tobacco, reported from New-Orleans, on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 5,000 bushels of Grain, (to complete cargo,) at 5½d. ⅌ bushel; 600 bags Coffee, at 32s. 6d.; 42 bales Hair, at 40s. ⅌ ton. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 50,000 bushels Wheat, at 7d. ⅌ bushel; 400 hhds. and 400 cases Tobacco at 35s. and 15s., and 300 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton. Also, a British ship, 1,116 tons, with about 7,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., with option of Bremen....For Bremen, by steam, 7,800 bushels Rye, in bags, at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 500 tcs. Lard and 100 pks. Butter at 30s. ⅌ ton; 630 pks. Tobacco, reported on the basis of 40s. for hhds. and 30s. for cases, and 650 pks. Merchandise at current rates. Also, a German bark, 597 tons, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,560 Wet-salted Hides at 32s. 6d.; 1,200 cases Tobacco and 100 cases Cigars on private terms....For Rotterdam, a Norwegian bark, 330 tons, with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, 404 tons, with equal to about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia on the basis of 5s. 4½d. to the Mediterranean and 5s. 4½d. to the Adriatic, and an Italian brig, 226 tons, hence with about 1,500 bbls. do. at 5s. 3d. to the Mediterranean....For Palma, a Norwegian brig, 298 tons, hence with equal to about 1,900 bbls. Refined Petrolum at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and 23c. for cases....For the River Platte, an American schooner with Lumber from Portland reported at $16....For Pernambuco, a brig with Flour from Baltimore, reported at $1 25 ⅌ bbl. and primage....For St. Lucie, a schooner with Lumber from Jacksonville reported at $11, gold....For Trinidad an American brig, about 260 tons, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia at $1,100, gold; and back with Salt from Turk's Island at 10c....For Barbadoes a brig, with Stone from Norfolk, reported at $13, gold....For Newburgport, a schr. with Lumber, reported from Brunswick, and another with do., from Union or Doboy Islands at $9....For Bath, Me., a schr. with Lumber from Savannah at $10....For a Cuban port direct, an American brig hence with Coal, reported at $5 ⅌ ton....For Boston, a schr. with Lumber from Pascagoula at $11....For Kennebunk, a schr. with Lumber, reported from Beaufort at $9....For Baltimore, a schr. with Lumber from St. Mary's, reported at $7 50....For New-York, a schr. with Spiles from Portsmouth, Va., reported at $7; a brig with Lumber from Pensacola at $11; and several schrs. with Ice from Kennebec at $1 20.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Aug. 8, Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of James W. Bywater, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 20.10 by 75, on the north side of Thirteenth street, 200 feet west of Seventh avenue, and known as No. 213, to C. F. Woerishoffer, for $2,200 over and above mortgage of $7,000—total, $9,200.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White adjourned the foreclosure sale of the three lots of land on the north-west corner of First avenue and Seventy-fifth street to Aug. 25.

The sales of City realty effected by public auction during the past week were all through decrees in foreclosure. The only specially interesting or important of the number was the sale of the lease of Manhattan Market, which occupies the block bounded by Eleventh avenue, Hudson River, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, which was effected by James M. Miller on Wednesday last, Mr. Henry G. Harrison, the architect of the building, being the purchaser for the sum of $233,386, subject to ground rent of $25,000 per year. The legal sale of the former residence of William M. Tweed, No. 511 Fifth avenue, was also notable on account of the fact that the suit was instituted by E. H. Landon, to whom the property was conveyed a few weeks since, for the purpose of putting an end to the possibility of the City authorities attaching the property for any of the delinquencies of the former owner. The property was bought in by Mr. Landon for the sum of $195,000, which is about two-thirds of the original cost of the property.

R. V. Harnett on Tuesday last sold, by order of the court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, at the County Clerk's office, Jamaica, Long Island, the "Gillespie" farm, consisting of thirteen acres and improvements, located on the north-west corner of Springfield and Jamaica plank-roads, to the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, plaintiffs, for $500. The foreclosure sale of property situate on High street, Sing Sing, N. Y., noted to be held on the premises on Saturday last by the same auctioneer as above, did not take place, as the parties to the litigation had settled the case.

PRIVATE SALE.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, recently sold the four-story and basement brown-stone house, 15 by 75, with extension 40, and lot 15 by 125, (Columbia College lease,) known as No. 612 Fifth avenue, west side, 40.5 feet north of Forty-ninth street, for the sum of $55,000, subject to a ground rent of $555 per year.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Aug. 8, amounts to $532,801 61, against $88,460, the figures for the previous week.

The suburban property sold on the premises by public auction was as follows: At Blissville, Long Island City, Long Island, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., $38,980; by E. A. Lawrence & Co., at Astoria, Long Island, $9,972 50; by R. V. Harnett, foreclosure, at Jamaica, Long Island, $500, or a total of $49,452 50. In addition to which Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold on the grounds at Ballston Spa property amounting to $16,043.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for the present week are as follows, all at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted:

To-day, (Monday,) Aug. 10.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of J. H. Dougherty, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-fifth street, 125 feet west of Madison avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 20 by 50 by 100.5, on the south side of Forty-eighth street, 265 feet west of Sixth avenue.

Tuesday, Aug. 11.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale under the direction of A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of the lease of the premises on the south-west corner of Park Place and College Place, 15 by 130.2. Also, similar sale under the direction of Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of the lease of the three lots 75½ by 100, on the south side of Forty-seventh street, 200 feet east of First avenue, the lease being for twenty years from May 1, 1869. Ground rent, $1,200.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 18.9 by 100.8½, on the south side of Ninetieth street, 156, 3 feet east of Avenue A.

Wednesday, Aug. 12.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the house, and lot 16.8 by 100.10, on the north side of One Hundred and Fourth street, 150 feet west of Second avenue; also, of house and lot on the north side of One Hundred and Fourth street, 166.8 feet west of Second avenue; also, similar sale of the lease plot of land 100 by 200, on the west side of Seventh avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

Thursday, Aug. 13.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 17.10 by 75, on the the south-east corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Eighth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of J. C. De Lamaire, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land on the north side of Findlay street, 100 feet east of Washington avenue, 121.8 by 50 by 55 by 69.7, Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward.)

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land on the north side of Inwood avenue, 100 by 205. Also of a plot of land adjoining on Inwood avenue, Twenty-third Ward.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, at the sales-room, No. [illegible] Fulton street, Brooklyn, Trustees' sale of the two-story and basement brick houses and lots, [illegible] by 20.6, and 21.11 by 119, rear irregular, known as Nos. [illegible] and 279 Washington street, south side, [illegible] of Johnson street.

[illegible] public auction sale of 150 building lots, facing the Atlantic, and adjoining the sea-side resort known as Ocean Grove. For maps and excursion tickets apply to the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine street.

Friday, Aug. 14.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three lots of land, each 25 by 100, on the north side of Thirty-eighth street, 250 feet east of Second avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20.6 by 98.9, on the south side of Twenty-ninth street, 185 feet east of Sixth avenue.

Saturday, Aug. 15.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone house and lot, 25 by 98.9, on the north side of Thirtieth street, 175 feet west of First avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, AUG. 8.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, 20.10x75, No. 213 West 13th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th av.	$9,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 7.

Cooper st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Hawthorne st., 100x100; Seaman av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Hawthorne st., 100x100	$10,000
Greene st., w. s., 100.2 ft. n. of Bleecker st., 75x100; Wooster st., e. s., 100.2 ft. n. of Bleecker st., 75x100	175,000
24th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x98.9	12,000
122d st., s. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5	4,750
126th st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of 4th av., 40x99.11	11,000
151st st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 125x99.11; 152d st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 125x99.11	75,000
10th av., s. e. corner of 118th st., 100.11x450, extending to new Boulevard	96,000
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.	
Washington st., n. e. corner of Laight st.	$5,000
1st av., e. s., 51.9 ft. s. of 16th st., 25.9x94	7,750
LEASE RECORDED.	
Lispenard st., Nos. 27 and 29, 3 years, per year.	$3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

W. N. GRISWOLD.

J. T. GRISWOLD,

AUCTIONEER,

NO. 744 BROADWAY, ASTOR-PLACE.

For sale or to lease, for twenty-one years, more or less, four lots, north-east corner 5th av. and 109th st., New-York.

Ten lots, 25x215, Franklin Boulevard, facing Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and adjoining Parade Ground.

Block of ground facing Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Coney Island Road, between Vanderbilt and Adams sts. Terms very moderate.

TO LET.—No. 9 East 22d st., beautiful four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, in perfect order, all modern improvements.

TO LET.—No. 27 West 18th st., first-class four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements.

OFFICES TO LET—In the first-class building, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor place.

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT ROOM COTTAGE WITH modern improvements, situated on high ground, in first-class neighborhood, convenient to horse and steam cars, in Twenty-third Ward; terms reasonable. Inquire of JAS. L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

FIFTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. AND ENtrance into Central Park—A medium sized four-story high-stoop, new, elegantly-furnished brown-stone dwelling, with dining-room extension. For immediate sale at a decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOTEL PROPERTY NEAR New-York, in a delightful locality; it is doing a paying business all the year, and a four months' Summer business; house now overflowing with the best class boarders; fine grounds, well shaded; a healthy and delightful neighborhood, good schools, churches, &c., &c. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG Island.—On South-side Railroad, only seven miles, or thirty-five minutes from Williamsburg Ferry; this beautiful village offers great inducements for private residence; perfectly healthy and restricted against all nuisances. Neat cottage homes and eligible lots for sale on most favorable terms. O. B. FOWLER, Agent, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO LET.

No. 55 CHAMBERS ST., running through to Reade st., near Broadway. Inquire of ALEX. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY, A SECOND FLOOR in a respectable neighborhood, possession about Aug. 20, containing five rooms laid out to good advantage for housekeeping, about ten minutes from ferry. Address, with full particulars, B. L., Box No. 102 New-York *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE IN GOOD neighborhood, will be rented to a genteel family of adults; owner will board out rent. Apply to
J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 270 West 34th st., near 8th av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—WILLing to assist in washing; is willing and obliging; has a good disposition and is neat; is well recommended. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds French, English, and American cooking, game, soups, meats, pastry, jellies, and can bone and lard, and is a thorough bread and biscuit baker; public or private, City or country; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av. near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED ENGLISH woman; understands French, Spanish, and American cooking in all its branches; equal to a chief; has first-class references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, OR HOUSE-WORK—By a superior, settled young woman, neat, tidy, willing, and obliging; can be trusted with the whole care and work of the house; good cook, good laundress; common wages; country or City; best testimonials. At Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, who is a good family cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry-cook; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c., also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish excellent references. Inquire for G., at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two Swedish girls, competent, neat, and good workers, together or separately, to do the work of a family; one is an excellent cook and laundress, the other chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has undoubted reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A WELL recommended young women who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, and is also an excellent washer and ironer, and an obliging, well tempered girl. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; highly recommended as thorough cook; meats, game, fowls, soups, nice side dishes, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker of bread, biscuits, and all others; will do washing; lived in the best families; country or City. Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, as good plain family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a good laundress; can furnish good reference. Inquire for M., at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A capable young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or house-work in a small family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., first floor front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR TO DO house-work, City or country.—By a neat and very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 69 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent cook, washer, and ironer in a small family, or as laundress; City reference. Call at No. 60 West Washington place.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WITH TWO and one-half years' references, as plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st., between Bowery and 2d av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman; is a good cook and laundress; is also a thorough chamber-maid and waitress; has three years' references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young girl to do light house-work and take care of children. Call at No. 747 10th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR, SETTLED woman of thirty, a thorough washer and ironer; French fluting, box pleating, polishing, and everything that belongs to a laundress; eight years in her last situation; very best testimonials; country or City. At Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with one year's reference from last place, as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries, &c.; City or country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a neat, respectable, industrious young woman as laundress and chamber-maid; is compent in either capacity; honest, sober, obliging, &c.; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who is a good family laundress; can puff, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; in the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, as laundress; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 362 West 42d st.

NURSE OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant woman of thirty; thorough experienced nurse for infants or growing children, invalids, &c.; superior seamstress, cut, fit, operate, dressmake, or will make herself useful in most any capacity; very competent person; country or City; terms moderate. Call at Bookham's No. 309 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman, as nurse; can care for a baby from birth, bring up on the bottle, care for it night and day; is a good sewer; wages no object; a good home; no objection to a hotel, or country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG ENGlish woman, speaks French perfectly, to care for a young child and do plain sewing; is thoroughly competent, and can wait upon a lady; understands hair-dressing, &c. Call at Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN young woman; is an excellent seamstress; would like to take care of small or growing children; also speaks French fluently; can furnish the very best of reference; City or country. Apply at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman who is fond and careful of children; is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine or will do the chamber-work; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is a first-class seamstress, and an excellent nurse for growing children; City or country; can furnish the very best of references. Can be seen at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS competent nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children; or to wait on a lady and sew; can take charge of a baby; best of reference; country preferred. Call at or address No. 490 6th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid, and very fond of children; is also a plain seamstress; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE FOR AN INVALID GENTLEMAN.—By a Swede, highly educated; speaks, writes, and reads English and German perfectly; is strong and able to take care of a sick person; will be useful; references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH girl; would do waiting and chamber-work; speaks good English; has the most satisfactory references; fond of children; City or country. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A NEWLY-ARRIVED FRENCH GIRL from Paris; is a good seamstress. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE HOTELS,
PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c., SUPPLIED
with capable help of every description at
CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has a knowledge of dress-making; no objection to assist with any light work, if required; excellent references. Apply at No. 225 West 16th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; understands the business in all its parts perfectly; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as above in a private family; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Address, for two days, No. 125 East 50th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; ring No. 4 bell.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant single man, aged thirty-five years, who is an experienced coachman and groom; also competent to do all kinds of out-door gardening, lay out grounds, walks, and roads, plant trees, shrubbery, &c.—in fact, do any kind of work about a gentleman's place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man, aged twenty-three years, who can care and drive horses, do plain gardening, milk, take care of cattle, repair roads and walks, and do chores generally; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY competent to lay out grounds about a gentleman's place and do all branches of flower and vegetable gardening, set trees and shrubbery, bud, prune, force, manage graperies, hot and greenhouse, &c.; best references. Call at or address Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GARdener; has a small family, and understands the business in all its branches. Apply at Florists', corner of 5th av. and 42d st.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MAN and wife, aged twenty-eight years, no children; man can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do gardening, &c.; wife is a plain cook, good washer and ironer, and can do chamber-work, waiting, sewing, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR country, by a German man and wife; he understands the care of horses, milking, and plain gardening; woman a good washer and ironer; would be willing to do general house-work; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITer in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — TWENTY-FIVE SEWING-MACHINE canvassers for the best attachment ever invented. Apply to NONPAREIL EMBROIDERER COMPANY, No. 30 East 14th st., New-York.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

The excursion party from St. Paul, Minn., would hereby tender their sincere thanks to the officers and employes of the Erie Railway for the many courtesies, attention, and care displayed toward them while passing over their road, particularly mentioning Mr. Jno. N. Abbott, General Passenger Agent. G. AMBERGH,
Manager of the Excursion.
New-York, August 8, 1874.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

10 TO 15 PER CENT.
Choice City and County Bonds
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS, GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying ten to fifteen per cent.
The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty two years.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION BONDHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Committee announce that, in compliance with their call of June 4, four-fifths of the entire issue of bonds have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in this City; and as they wish to afford ample opportunity to every bondholder, notice is hereby given that the time for signing the agreement and depositing the bonds is extended to the 15th of August next, when those who have not availed themselves of this extension will be considered as having no claim to participate in the agreement. Copies of the same and necessary information will be furnished on application by any of the undersigned.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.
CHARLES JOHNSON, Norwich, Conn.,
GEO. P. BISSELL, Hartford, Conn.,
JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, No. 26 Pine st., New-York,
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st., New-York,
Committee of Eight Per Cent. Bondholders.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1784.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons, other than depositors, who may have claims against the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, or any of its branches, that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1,507 Pennsylvania av., Washington, D. C.

Pass-books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass-books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBT. PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

WANTED—NEW-JERSEY WEST LINE RAILROAD first mortgage bonds, for cash or improved property in New-York. Call from 11 to 3. BULKLEY, RAYMOND & SIMONSON, No. 135 Broadway, basement.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 72 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1874.

71ST DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, the 3d day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1874.—The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after the 1st of September proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d September.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 11th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th of August.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD.—The coupons due July 1, on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of Maitland, Audenried & Co., north-east corner 3d and Dock sts., Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 10 [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL.D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address
EDWARD WHITE,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.
WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies, Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address as above, or No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 12 Pine st., N.Y.

COTTAGE HALL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE. —Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MISS WHITCOMBS, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.
Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.
Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. H. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, BEGINS ITS THIRTY-third Year, Sept. 2.—A private school, prepares young men for business, scientific school, or college; terms, $450 per year. For catalogues address
BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal,
South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. R. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 19 East 21st st., reopens Sept. 21.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. [illegible] BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

M. C. MITCHELL'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
WEST TISBURY,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
Send for circular.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,)
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

AN AMERICAN LADY FAMILIAR WITH GERman, will receive into her family six young ladies at Weimar, Germany, a pleasant city where every facility is afforded for education. For full particulars, address Mr. R. J. CARPENTER, No. 3 George lane, Lombard st., London, or Mr. EDW. F. DAVISON, No. 123 Pearl st., New-York.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL,
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J.
JAMES SHIER, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address
IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
AUG. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of GEORGE HEYMAN, SOLOMON HEYMAN, and ALEXANDER MACK.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of two certain orders to me directed and delivered in the above-entitled action, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at the warerooms of said bankrupts, Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st., corner of Houston st., in the City of New-York, the personal property of said bankrupts, consisting of a large and elegant stock of household furniture, bedding, tools, utensils, horses, carts, trucks, harness, &c., &c. The above sale to be continued from day to day until all the said property is disposed of. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal Southern District New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Jacob Goldenhorn, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 16th July, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERASTUS F. MEAD, Bankrupt. —Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Erastus F. Mead in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of August, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 30th day of June, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au10-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of BERNHARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Bernhard Marks, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 21st July, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy27-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANNIE M. WHITCOMB, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Annie M. Whitcomb, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1874. DANIEL H. WATSON, Assignee,
au3-1aw3wM* No. 505 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ANDREW BRITTON, of the township of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath, within the term of three months.—Dated July 9, 1874.
SAMUEL W. BALDWIN.

FURNITURE.

AUCTION AND STORAGE HOUSE,
NO. 12 WASHINGTON PLACE,
also,
General Agency for Taft's Portable Hot Air, Vapor, and cold or warm water Baths.
JAS. T. GRISWOLD,
on the premises, or No. 744 Broadway.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S steam marble works, Nos. 217 to 223 West [illegible] st., near Broadway. Large and new stock [illegible]

A. KLABER, NO. 124 EAST 13TH ST. [illegible] av., is selling and manufacturing [illegible] and marbleized mantels [illegible]

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CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	China, Saturday, Sept. 5
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19	*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9
Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22	Java, Saturday, Sept. 12
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26	*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12	Anglia, Wednesday, Aug. 26
Elysia, Saturday....Aug. 15	California, Sat'day, Aug. 29
Europa, Wednesday..Aug. 19	Macedonia, Wed'y, Sept. 2
Ethiopia, Saturday...Aug. 22	Ethiopia, Saturday, Sept. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship FRANKFURT, Capt. Fr. Bulow, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. de Limon, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin........$100 and $120
Second cabin........60
Steerage........30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC.......SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC.......SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC.......SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC.......SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

LESSING, Capt. Toosbuy, Aug. 11.
HERDER, Capt. Fischer, Aug. 25.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.........Wednesday, Aug. 12
STATE OF INDIANA.........Wednesday, Aug. 19
STATE OF GEORGIA.........Wednesday, Aug. 26

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Surmont.........Saturday..Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, Lachesnez.........Saturday..Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, Danre.........Saturday..Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Price.........Aug. 18, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth.........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Eddoe.........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Jones.........Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard.........Sept. 15, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DATTON, Freight Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

Notice.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain...Aug. 15, 7:30 A. M.	Egypt......Aug. 29, 3 P. M.
Canada...Aug. 22, 12 M.	The Queen...Sept. 5, 12 M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner.........Aug. 25, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Aug. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Aug. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, Aug. 25.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct).........Aug. 13
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).........Aug. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).........Aug. 27
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).........Aug. 29

For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are subjected in various parts of the Continent. Competent and [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN.........Aug. 22
PEMBROKE.........Sept. 12

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.........$55 currency.
Steerage.........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. Gray, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLORADO.........Aug. 12
CHINA.........Aug. 25
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DATTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent. Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, Aug. 12.
CHARLESTON, Capt. Jas. Berry, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS.........
For JAMAICA, JACMEL, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES.........July 31
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, AND CARTHAGENA.
ETNA.........Aug. 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st. Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3:15 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 8:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—[illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M. connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 8:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation. B. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River., } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Fare, 50c, deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50. On and after 12th of August will leave Pier No. 35 North River.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 6th...10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 6th...2:30 P. M.
Friday, 7th....11:00 A. M.	Friday, 7th....3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 8th....1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 8th....5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 9th....7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 9th....3:30 P. M.
Monday, 10th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 10th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 11th....6:45 A. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 7th......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 7th......10:00 A. M.
Saturday, 8th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 8th....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th....8:00 A. M.	Monday, 10th....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 12th..8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 11th....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 13th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 12th..3:00 P. M.
	Thursday, 13th...3:00 P. M.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens' Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE. Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 50 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON [illegible]

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C S B. Com.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REGISTERED PACKAGE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1874. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this department until FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing in such quantities and at such times as may be required the following-described envelopes, during the year ending Aug. 31, 1875, to wit:

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES,

size 5 by 10½ inches. Estimated number required, 6,000,000.

The estimate given is intended as a guide to bidders. The department may require a greater or less number, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made on the forms prepared by the department, which, together with samples of the size and style of envelope required, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner, by hand. They must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color, and must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth, glued on the edges and corners, each box to contain not less than one hundred envelopes. When 2,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and be properly addressed by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the department.

Although the envelope to be submitted is patented, the contractor will not be required to pay royalty on those manufactured for the Post Office Department.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing, with the Postmaster General, to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled, "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in said extended contract.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to the samples.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to which must be certified to by the Postmaster or United States District Attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of $20,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK FOR THE LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, }
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR PLATE GLASS REQUIRED for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK CITY, }
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Aug. 10, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 31st day of August, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the plate and other glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals for imported glass must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

FOR BUILDING PAVILIONS, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 15, 1874, for building Pavilions on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands. Also, for Elevator at Bellevue Hospital.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR GRANITE AND MASON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Aug. 14, 1874, for Granite and Mason Work on portion of the building known as the Museum of Art, on Central Park.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR BALLOT-BOXES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M. Aug. 11, 1874, for making Two Hundred and Fifty Ballot-boxes.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, RIDING-SADDLES, AND BRIDLES, Summer horse clothing, fly-nets, and linen sheets selling off cheap, to make room for Winter goods. Our harnesses are hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 82 Warren st., corner College place.

HORSE BLANKETS IN ALL GRADES; ALSO, Carriage Robes and Wagon Blankets; New-Hampshire Horse Blankets, and all goods wanted by Saddlers and Dealers in Saddlery, including CLARK'S and the Perfect Horse Clipper. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

BANKRUPT SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK, fixtures, fine horse, wagon, &c., of J. Albert See, grocery and tea store, No. 465 Hudson st., corner of Barrow, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1874, by J. W. Campbell, Jr., auctioneer. EDWARD C. HAZARD, Assignee.

ANY PARTY WILLING TO GIVE THE USE of a horse for good treatment in the country, may address STEPHEN A. BEDELL, Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.

Two dollars per day and $10 per week for Summer boarders, for first-class rooms with board. Near 5th av., Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.

Two suites of rooms, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; appointments first class in every particular.

NO. 134 WEST 34TH ST.—BACK PARLOR, suitable for a gentleman or physician's office; fourth story front room and two single rooms with first-class board.

NO. 207 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 14 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE Hotel; handsome rooms on second floor, en suite or singly; bath attached; with or without breakfast; to gentlemen only.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT BOARD.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for families or gentlemen, en suite or singly; good table; terms moderate; references exchanged. No. 41 West 16th st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

corner 38th st., two very fine suites of rooms, to let to families for the season, with private table.

NO. 233 WEST 34TH ST.—TO LET, PLEASANT rooms, with board, in private family; also reception room for physician's office.

A DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO LET, with private table if desired; also other rooms, singly or en suite, with board. No. 28 East 23d st.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTMINSTER Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished bedrooms, en suite or singly; breakfast if desired.

A PARLOR FLOOR TO LET, WITH BOARD; hot and cold water; also two second-story front rooms, at No. 128 East 23d st.

NO. 68 PARK AV.—HANDSOME SUITES OF rooms, with or without private table, to let; also, single rooms.

NO. 299 HENRY ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN boarders wanted in a private family; terms, $5 50 per week.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

GREGORY HOUSE.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1874.

Elegant in its appointments, and located on one of the finest lakes in the world. The health of the place is perfect in every particular, and there are no mosquitoes. The house will be kept open this year until Sept. 20. Board per week, $21. Special rates for families wishing to remain until the end of the season. All vegetables, milk, and cream from the large farm connected with the hotel. Yachting, boating, fishing, driving, bowling and billiards. Music and hops every morning and evening. Four trains each day via Harlem Railroad. S. E. CRITTENDEN.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Bountiful shade, beautiful drives, nutting, and all sports. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL,
(NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,)

Thirty-five minutes from Whitehall st.; fronts the bay; first-class appointments; moderate rates.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE.

Highland Mills, Erie Railroad, two hours; now crowded; will have vacancies for September; terms moderate; a delightful resort for Autumn. No bar.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

THE LAURELTON, COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island.—Handsomely located; good boating, fishing, and bathing; elegant drives; stables attached; rooms en suite or single. JOHN R. TERRY, Proprietor, Post Office, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE. —This beautiful Summer resort has a few rooms left at moderate prices. Call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS OR GROWN children can have all the comforts of a home in a private family, within one hour of City Hall; large, airy rooms; good table; healthy location, and delightful surroundings; within ten minutes of depot; references required and given. Address C., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—GRAND VIEW House.—Delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountains, fifteen minutes' drive from depot. Location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living. Excellent stabling. Apply at No. 45 5th av., or on premises.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LOCATION BEAUTIFUL; table abundant; terms unusually low. Address SEMINARY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; TWO YOUNG MEN would like one large room, or room and bedroom, furnished; single beds; terms must be moderate. Address ARTISTS, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on installments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; we defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
ROOM NO. 31 ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1874. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon of Aug. 26 for the extension of the breakwater at Swanton Harbor, Vt.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
ROOM NO. 31 ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1874. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon of Aug. 26 for the extension of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 18, 1874, for the masons and bricklayers' work, and for the stone-cutter's work of a Court-house, bell-tower, and prison building, to be erected in the Third Judicial District.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. Aug. 10, 1874, as follows: For building an engine-house on 57th st., near 3d av.; for building a steam fire propeller; for furnishing 14,600 feet fire hose; for hay, straw, oats, and [illegible] 1,400 tons coal and 100 [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY.
THEATRE COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART.........SOLE PROPRIETOR.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT—MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1874.

The proprietor begs to call the attention of the public and his patrons to the fact that "the People's Play-house" will inaugurate its fourth season with an entire new company. The theatre has been entirely renovated, repainted, and redecorated by the following firms:

Painting and frescoing decorations by Munro & McCormick, No. 41 Centre st.; carpenter work by Steele & Costigan, No. 228 West 10th st.; new and beautiful chandeliers by Mitchell, Vance & Co., Broadway; new street lamp by F. P. Doyle, No. 237 Centre st.; new floor covering by E. Greenland & Co., Brooklyn Matting Factory; new scenery and stage directions by R. L. Weed.

The Theatre Comique will remain in the future as in the past the resort for ladies and children. The performances given will be first-class only, and the company for the opening will consist of the following artists: The Julian Breban's troupe of Swiss Bell-ringers, consisting of the following artists: Miss Kate Brevoort, Mr. Julian Breban, Mr. J. W. Fontaine, Master Eddie Fontaine, Master Albert Fontaine.

The Breban Swiss Bell-ringers in their Musical Divertissement!

1. Selection from popular airs (specially arranged and harmonized for their genuine Swiss bells)......Swiss Bell-ringers
2. Cat Duet......Miss Brevoort and Mr. J. W. Fontaine
3. Solo on Musical Glasses (an ambidexterous performance in which she accompanies herself simultaneously upon the piano)......Miss Kate Brevoort
4. Solo on Silver Staff Bells......Mr. Julian Breban
5. Selection, popular airs......Swiss Bell-ringers

The following-named artists perform a variety of their favorite acts, sketches, songs, and farces:

Mr. LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT,
Mr. GEO. COES,
Mr. J. H. BUDWORTH,
Mr. WM. CARTER,
The celebrated and world-renowned
WILSON BROTHERS,
The great character comic vocalist,
Mr. JAS. W. McKEE,

DIAMOND & RYAN,	CONROY & DALEY,
COGIL & COOPER,	Miss NULLY PIERIS,
Mlle. ZETILLA,	Miss KATE O'CONNOR,
Mr. CHAS. WHITE,	Mr. J. N. HARCOURT,

Mr. D. A. KELLEY, Mr. J. A. GRAVER, Mr. G. L. STOUT, Mr. H. G. WILLIAMS, Miss KITTY TILSTON, Miss MARIE GORENFLO, &c., &c.

☞ Every act, song, and sketch will be new and performed for the first time.

The entertainment will close with J. H. Budworth's original and laughable farce,

THE DUTCH ACTOR.

HUFFENBAUCH, the actor......Mr. J. H. BUDWORTH
Fitzdangle......Mr. J. D. Kelley
Crackbrain......Mr. J. A. Graver
Flat......Mr. G. L. Stout
Vamp......Mr. H. G. Williams
Katrina......Miss Kitty Tilston
Arabella......Miss Marie Gorenflo

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. OPENING NIGHT.

Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that the opening of this establishment under their management will occur on

THIS MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 10,

when they will present a New and Original Play (in three acts) entitled

☞ BELLE LAMAR, ☜

an episode in the late American Conflict, written expressly for Mr. John McCullough by
DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.,
in which
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH
and
MISS K. ROGERS RANDOLPH
will sustain the leading characters.

The action occurs in the Shenandoah Valley in the Spring of 1862.

NEW SCENERY BY VOEGTLIN!
NEW MUSIC BY CONNOLLY!
NEW AND APPROPRIATE UNIFORMS.

The play will be produced under the immediate personal supervision of the Author.

The box-office will be open from 8 to 5 o'clock. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

PRICES:

ADMISSION......ONE DOLLAR.
Dress Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 30 cents.
Reserved Orchestra Stalls, $1 50.
Reserved Balcony Seats, $1.

BOOTH'S. SPECIAL.

The audience is earnestly solicited to occupy the seats by the time the curtain rises, 8:05, as the important action of the drama begins with the first scene.

MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30 evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
Aug. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15,
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS
and
LAST MATINEE
of GAYLER'S successful drama of
WITH THE TIDE,
and the talented actress,
Miss KATIE MAYHEW,
who has achieved one of the GREATEST SUCCESSES KNOWN TO THE MODERN STAGE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager......Mr. A. M. PALMER

Preliminary to their regular Fall and Winter season, the management respectfully announce the reappearance on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, of the favorite actress,

Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

in a magnificent revival of her great play,

JANE EYRE,

which created such a profound sensation when it was produced here last season. The play will be presented with new and elegant scenery, and with a cast of unusual strength, embracing the names of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, Mr. A. D. BRADLEY, Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS, Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY, and others.

Box-office open for sale of reserved seats on Wednesday, Aug. 12.

GLOBE THEATRE. No. 728 BROADWAY.
R. W. BUTLER......Manager
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MATINEES.	A chaste and elegant ENTERTAINMENT.	EVERY
EVERY	ALL THE BEST STARS	EVENING.
WEDNESDAY.	IN THE PROFESSION. POPULAR PRICES.	AT
SATURDAY.	25c., 50c., and $1.	8.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT, }
MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD, }
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, } Executors.
ARTHUR LEARY, }
CARLETON HUNT, }
mh2-1aw6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874. JOHN SMITH RICE, mh2-1aw6mM* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874. WILLIAM WOOD, Executor. je15-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.
mh2-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased. mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.

mh23-1aw6mM* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 13 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874. HENRY F. SUAU, Executor. ap13-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
Sole Lessees and Managers,
MAURICE GRAU & C. A. CHIZZOLA.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The Management have the honor of announcing that the season of 1874-5 will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 24.

On taking permanent possession of this truly elegant establishment, which to a great extent has been refitted during the recess, and many improvements introduced conducing to the comfort of its patrons, the lessees desire to state that it will be their earnest endeavor and intention to render the Lyceum Theatre the most attractive and fashionable place of amusement in New-York, as well as the most comfortable, to which end neither pains nor expense will be spared in the quality of the musical and dramatic attractions proffered during the season, or the style in which they will be produced on the stage.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME.

The season, commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24,
will be inaugurated by
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE
and an entirely new
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
specially engaged in Paris, on which occasion will be produced, for the first time in America, M. Leon Vasseur's opera bouffe,
LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT,
which has achieved the most brilliant and unexampled success in Paris during the past season. This will be followed by two new operas bouffe by Offenbach, viz.:
"LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE" and
"LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE."

On the termination of the Aimee engagement the renowned and beautiful English dramatic actress,

MISS ADELAIDE NEILSON,

whose name and fame are synonymous, will appear in a brilliant series of performances, for which a full and complete company has been engaged. She will be followed by

MISS EMILY SOLDENE'S,
justly celebrated Philharmonic
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,

comprising 50 first-class artists, with every appliance of costly wardrobe and appointments necessary to the most complete and brilliant effect. This company has created the most profound sensation throughout England, and challenges comparison with the best efforts of French opera bouffe. Next in order will come the engagement of the beautiful and accomplished actress,

Mrs. ROUSBY,

the most popularly renowned of London dramatic artistes, whom the press unanimously pronounce unrivalled in her several specialties. This engagement will be followed by the rentre of the world-famed Queen of the Italian stage,

Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI,

with her full and complete Dramatic Company, who will not only appear in the chef d'œuvre of her former repertoire, but in several new and powerful dramatic works. Other attractions will follow of an equally high class character, with the view of obtaining which Mr. Maurice Grau, who is now in Europe, will remain abroad until the necessary arrangements are completed.

WALLACK'S.
REOPENING!

Engagement for a limited period of the distinguished English comedian, Mr. J. L.
TOOLE,
who will appear for the
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
at this theatre, on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, 1874,
in
TWO OF HIS CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.
Supported by

Miss ELIZA JOHNSTONE,	Miss AGNES MICHELL,
Mr. W. HERBERT,	Mr. H. WESTLAND,

(of the principal London theatres, their first appearance here.)
and an efficient Company.

The initial representation of Mr. TOOLE'S series of specialities will consist of a new comic drama, in three acts, written expressly for him, and entitled,

WIG AND GOWN.

HAMMOND COOTE, a Barrister........Mr. J. L. TOOLE
With a petite drama, called the
WEAVERS.
Mr. TOOLE..........as..........SIMMONS

Due notice will be given of Mr. TOOLE'S first performance of PAUL PRY.

Box-office open MONDAY, Aug. 10, from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1874.

First appearance in America of the eminent English comedian, Mr. J. L.

TOOLE.

BOX-OFFICE NOW OPEN, where places may be secured from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
ENTRANCE, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
This Theatre crowded nightly to witness
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE OLIO.
ALA, ALA, ALA, ALA, ALA,
The GREATEST LIVING GYMNAST in his TERRIFIC LEAP from the stage to dome of the theatre.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
LOUIS ALDRICH, SOPHIE MILES, W. H. Meeker, J. R. Grismer, H. Colton, and powerful cast, in C. H. Morton's five act drama, POOR AND PROUD OF NEW-YORK.	BELLA HOWITT, LIZZIE KELSEY, A. H. SHELDON, and Burlesque Troupe, in Jas. Barnes extravaganza, DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.

Aug. 17—THE DWARF DUEL AND PUSS IN BOOTS.

ROBINSON HALL,
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
Will open TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, Aug. 10,
Mlle. Marie Delacour's French
CAN-CAN TROUPE,
And Mme. Rentz's famous FEMALE MINSTRELS.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Seats can be secured day or night.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. CHAS. R. THORNE, Manager.
MONDAY, AUG. 10, AND ALL THE WEEK,
an entirely new version of
GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, LOVE AND JEALOUSY.
Mr. Jos. Wheelock, Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Alice Brooks, Miss Lizzy Safford, and entire company in the cast. Every evening and Saturday matinee.

COLOSSEUM. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
OLD LONDON BY DAY.
Magic Entertainments in the Lectorium by Logrenia
Open from 10 A. M. till dusk.

ILMA SPINOLA, AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT teacher, will give lessons on piano and singing, pure Italian method, at pupil's residences, at $2 per lesson. Address 115 East 14th st., New-York City.

EXCURSIONS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY.

The popular sound steamer AMERICUS leaves daily as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC GOLDSTEIN and HENRY GOLDSTEIN, bankrupts.—The undersigned Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he will sell at the store of William Topping & Co., auctioneers, No. 132 Church street, in the City of New-York, the stock of goods of the said bankrupts, consisting of woolen and cotton hosiery goods, suspenders, albums, &c. Also fixtures of store lately occupied by said bankrupts.—Dated New-York, 8th August, 1874.

EDWARD H. AMMIDOWN,
au10-1aw3wM* Assignee, &c., of said Bankrupts.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will cause to be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 13th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at Piers Nos. 3 and 4 East River, in the City of New-York, or at such time and place as said sale may then be adjourned to, the certain boat-load, consisting of about 200 tons of Ohio Cannel or Gas Coal, now lying at said piers in the canal-boat J. Butts. Further, take notice that said sale is to be had for the purpose of satisfying, from the proceeds thereof, my lien upon said coal for freight demurrage and other charges.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1874.

HENRY C. ROBB, No. 7 South st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—BENJAMIN F. ALLEN, WILLIAM A. STEPHENS, HERMAN BLENNERHASSETT, plaintiffs, against RICHARD REED, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 15 Nassau street, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ninety dollars and forty-two cents, with interest from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated [illegible] 1874. MORRIS & MULLER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 15 Nassau st. [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A LULL IN THE BROOKLYN STORM.

WAITING FOR MR. MOULTON'S TESTIMONY—A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE STATES THAT IT WILL BE AGAINST MR. BEECHER.

Since the publication of the first installments of the Brooklyn scandal, some four weeks ago, every successive day has developed some new feature in this extraordinary case. At first it was announced that the proceedings of the Investigating Committee were to be kept secret until all the evidence bearing upon the case had been placed before the gentlemen appointed to examine into the charges made against Mr. Beecher for the purpose of finally settling the question by their verdict. This programme, however, was so completely reversed from the beginning that the public have been placed in possession of nearly all the testimony of the principal witnesses examined. Whenever it happened that the committee had nothing to publish, there was sure to be a public statement from one or the other of the parties involved in the matter, so that each day contributed its own quota to keep up the public interest in the case. Whether it is owing to the fact that all the resources of the scandal-mongers have been at length exhausted, or that they have resolved to exercise more prudence and discretion as the investigation draws to a close, there has been nothing new on the subject from either of the parties within the last couple of days. On Saturday there was a complete lull in the case, except that rumor and speculation were busy as to the revelations which the future might bring forth, and yesterday nothing whatever of interest transpired. Nearly all the members of the Investigating Committee spent the day out of town. Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton were the only persons connected with the case who did not leave the city. The interest attached to Mr. Moulton's knowledge of the entire subject seems to deepen as the time approaches which has been fixed for the taking of his testimony. As it is generally believed that everything hinges upon his evidence, people are anxiously looking forward to the developments which his appearance before the committee to-day will bring forth. No clue has been given as to the nature of the documents in his possession, or what fresh knowledge of the case his examination may reveal, further than what may be learned from the statement made by him to the committee on Wednesday night. It was stated yesterday, however, by a member of the committee, that his testimony in the case would bear strongly against Mr. Beecher. This opinion appears to be well founded, from the fact that it is known that Mr. Tilton's counsel, and it is believed Mr. Tilton himself, have been several times in communication with Mr. Moulton yesterday and on Saturday. That the statement of the gentleman named will be exhaustive, and by far the most important contribution to the testimony there seems to be no doubt. It is equally certain that it has been prepared with the utmost care, and will be more to the point than the evidence of any of the witnesses previously examined. Mr. Moulton has been very busily engaged in its preparation since Friday, and it is generally believed has taken advice from several eminent lawyers upon certain important questions. Gen. Butler, it is believed, has been consulted on the subject.

There is no truth in the statement that Gen. Tracy withdrawn from conducting the case in Mr. Beecher's interest. He was absent during the last two sessions of the committee simply because no important witnesses were to be examined. The Investigating Committee will meet this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Storrs, to hear Mr. Moulton's statement, and, if necessary, will hold an evening session for the purpose of taking all his testimony. When Mr. Moulton has been heard, Mr. Beecher will then come before the committee, and, unless the nature of the evidence given by both should be such as to require the attendance of other witnesses, it is believed that the committee will not further prolong the hearing of the case, but will at once prepare their decision.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND STABS HIS WIFE.

THE BROKEN BLADE LEFT IN THE WOUND—THE WOMAN'S INJURIES PRONOUNCED FATAL.

Another case of jealousy, which will probably result fatally, was brought to the notice of the Brooklyn, E. D., Police, early yesterday morning, by the arrest of John Ewell, a house-carpenter, by Officer Patrick Cusick, of the Seventh Precinct, on a charge of fatally stabbing his wife Charlotte. Ewell, who is a Virginian by birth, married his wife, who was a widow at the time, in Richmond, Va., and four years ago removed to this City. Mrs. Ewell's sister was married about the same time to Charles Tyler, another Virginian, who also came North, and with his wife hired the house No. 83 Union place, Brooklyn, E. D. To this house Ewell and his wife went to board. Ewell claims that within the past six months his wife became criminally intimate with Tyler. Ewell, who is forty-five years old, and of commanding appearance, obtained work in Garden City, Long Island, and only came home on Saturday nights, returning to Garden City every Monday morning. During his absence from home, he claims that stories of his wife's infidelity reached him at various times. This would seem probable, for at different periods within the past three months he threatened to kill her. These threats, however, were attributed by Mrs. Ewell and her sister to the effects of drink upon Ewell, and no attention was paid to them. Late on Saturday night, however, Ewell returned home from Garden City, and drank freely in several saloons in the Eastern District. He then purchased a large white-handled pocket-knife, which contained a blade about three and a half inches long. He went home, and on entering the hallway of the house, opened the large blade of the knife and concealed the weapon up his sleeve. He entered the room where his wife and sister were, and at once attacked his wife. The room was a small one on the second floor of the house, and for that reason principally it was impossible for Mrs. Ewell to escape the deadly stabs of her husband. He stabbed her six times in the back and arms. At the last stab the knife broke, and two and a half inches of the blade remained in the unfortunate woman's body. She sank to the floor, Ewell saying "You're sure to die now, —— you, for I've broke the blade in you." He then went to his own room. An alarm was quickly conveyed to the Seventh Precinct Station, and Officer Patrick Cusick ran as quickly as he could to the scene of the tragedy. He was not a moment too soon. The house is an ordinary frame one, having an alley at its side. Ewell, having secured his wife's jewelry, was escaping by the alley-way, when arrested by the officer. He was at once conveyed to the station-house, where he informed Capt. Rhodes that he was sorry his wife was not dead as he had intended to kill her, and had bought the knife with that especial purpose in view. He was locked up, and medical attendance at once secured for Mrs. Ewell. Drs. Whelns, Morrissey and Hall examined her and pronounced her fatally wounded; up to the present they have not been able to extract the broken blade of the knife. Mrs. Ewell, who is a very delicate woman about forty-six years old, declares that she was always a good and faithful wife to her husband, and never gave him any cause for his terrible action. They have no children by their marriage. Ewell will be taken before a Police Justice to-day.

THE NASSAU STREET (BROOKLYN) FIRE.

The destruction of Ebenezer Smith's planing and lumber mill at Nos. 254 and 256 Nassau street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, an account of which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, results in a total loss of $10,000, distributed as follows: Mr. Smith loses $2,000 on building, and $6,000 on stock and machinery, insured for $10,000 in the Globe Company, of Chicago. The three-story brick tenement-houses Nos. 258, 260 and 262 Nassau street, owned by Mr. Rounsdell, were damaged $1,000 by fire and water; insured for $7,000 in the American Company. The two-story frame building No. 50 Navy street, owned and occupied by Dr. Gibbs, and also Nos. 51 and 52, owned by Mrs. Donahoe, were slightly damaged. The tenement-houses Nos. 209, 211 and 213 Hudson avenue were damaged $500; owner and insurance unknown. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND TO BE SOLD.

The South Side Railroad is advertised to be sold by two different parties and at different dates. The first notice of sale appeared in the papers some two or three weeks ago, in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure, procured by Nicholas Wyckoff and Elbert Floyd Jones, Trustees of the extension bonds, upon which there had been a default of interest; the date of sale being fixed for the 31st inst. The second notice appeared subsequently, but it fixes the date of sale earlier than the first—Saturday, the 22d inst. This sale is to be made by order of the United States District Court, by Mr. Charles Jones, assignee in Bankruptcy, and subject to all liens and incumbrances on the road. So it appears that the conflict of authority between the State and [illegible] is to be further continued. It [illegible] spectively by Oliver Charlick, the present Receiver, (Mr. Cornell,) and Mr. Fox, the old President, and the various cross proceedings are supposed to be instigated by the opposing interests. Meantime, the road is doing a very heavy business, and needs only the control of men who will place it upon a sound financial basis to assume permanent prosperity.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

THE GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION—PROBABLE AND POSSIBLE CANDIDATES ON BOTH SIDES.

The political canvass which precedes the holding of the State Conventions in New-Jersey everywhere promises this year to be an unusually quiet and unexciting one. Agitation is very limited in both parties, though the fixing of the days for the holding of the Gubernatorial Conventions of the respective parties has spread a little wave of excitement over the political sea. It is asked who will be the probable candidates of the two parties; but that warm advocacy of the claims of favorites which has followed the question in more exciting times is absent now. This may come from the fact that several weeks must yet elapse before the conventions assemble, and the other fact that the day for the selection of delegates has not been fixed. It is probable that as the day for the decision of the question arrives the discussion will be much warmer and the popular interest in it much more general.

On the part of the Republicans four gentlemen are at present prominently named in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination. These are Hon. George A. Halsey, of Newark; Ex-Gov. Marcus L. Ward, of Newark; Hon. Amos Clark, Jr., of Elizabeth, and Senator Bettle, of Camden. Mr. Halsey served in the Fortieth and in the Forty-second Congresses, and while there acquired the reputation of being a gentleman of consummate business tact, and an industrious and painstaking servant of the people. When his last Congressional term expired his constituents sought to press him to accept a renomination, but owing to the press of private business affairs he was obliged to decline the honor. Since his retirement from Congress he has pursued his business of leather manufacturer, from which he has amassed a handsome fortune. He is a man of immense political influence, and is extremely popular throughout the State. It is thought that with him as their standard-bearer the Republicans need have no fear of success.

Marcus L. Ward has been Governor of the State, and during his incumbency earned a national reputation. He succeeded Mr. Halsey in Congress, and is personally known to most of the residents of the State. His popularity is coextensive with the Commonwealth, and it is the belief of many unbiased observers that his would be as strong a nomination as could be made.

Hon. Amos Clark, of Elizabeth, is at present the Representative in Congress of that district of the State. He is a gentleman of stern integrity, and has the entire confidence of all his constituents, as he has by his large-hearted liberality won their love and esteem. His successful efforts to secure legislation for the improvement of Elizabeth harbor have recommended him strongly to Union County business men, and his local strength is such, consequently, as would secure him any position he might seek within the gift of his constituents. He is partially known in other parts of the State, and is extremely popular where known. But his strength is mainly local.

Ex-Senator Bettle has been talked of for many months as the probable Republican candidate. He is very much liked in South Jersey and it is probable that that part of the State will press him for the nomination.

On the Democratic side the seekers for the office are more numerous. Judge Bedle has been for many months spoken of as the probable nominee. He is holding his second term of seven years as Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and Presiding Judge of the circuit comprising Hudson, Passaic, and Bergen Counties. He was born in Freehold, Monmouth County, and for probity of character and ability stands second in rank to no Democrat in the State. He was brought before the convention which nominated Gov. Parker, by the Randolph faction, and developed great strength. Gov. Randolph had, however, rendered himself obnoxious to one wing of the party; and as soon as it became generally known that he was Judge Bedle's main backer the current changed against Judge Bedle to such an extent that his individual popularity was not sufficient to counteract it. The Judge has refused, it is understood, to resign his position on the bench, a fact which is weighing against him, since the tender regard of Jerseymen for the sacredness of the ermine will not allow it to be bedraggled through political mire. And in some quarters his nomination for the Governorship is looked upon as bad policy on the part of the Democratic Party.

Judge Bedle is, however, warmly pushed by his friends, who, in their advocacy, have in some cases exceeded the bounds of propriety. Not content with denouncing every gentleman named by the Republicans, the local editors who favor him are denouncing in most violent terms every other possible candidate whom the Democracy talk of. The unhandsome references made repeatedly to other Democratic aspirants has naturally alienated many from Judge Bedle's support.

Among the other candidates named are Nehemiah Perry, present Mayor of Newark. He has formerly made efforts to procure the nomination, and is again working assiduously for it. In the event of Judge Bedle's defeat, he will probably be the nominee.

Hon. A. W. Cutler, of Morris, a lawyer of ability, is also talked of. He was the special friend and adviser of the late George T. Cobb, while Mr. Cobb was alive, and succeded that gentleman on his death in the State Senate. He was never a politician, and at the time of his election to the State Senate was thought to be the only Democrat who could carry Morris County against the Republicans.

Hon. John T. Bird, of Hunterdon, is being pressed forward by the local press. He was at the start for Judge Bedle, but has since abandoned that gentleman's cause. He was a Representative of the old Third District in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses.

Andrew A. Smally, of Essex, is also mentioned, but his claims are not vigorously pushed. He is a Morocco dealer in Newark, and president of an insurance company in that city. He thinks he has some strength in Sussex County, where he was born, and in Essex where he at present resides, and in Morris. He ran against Ricord for Mayor of Newark two years ago, and, though beaten, polled a larger Democratic vote than had been before polled in that city.

A MIDNIGHT CHASE OVER THE SLATES.

On Saturday night Mr. August J. Zimmerman, of No. 199 Mercer street, heard some parties trying to force open the scuttle of his house. After satisfying himself that they were burglars he hurried to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, which is close by his residence, and communicated the fact to Capt. Byrnes. Officers Clarke and Golle were detailed to catch the burglars. They entered Mr. Zimmerman's house and got close up to the scuttle and listened to the knights of the jimmy working vigorously on the trap door. It soon gave way, and the officers rushed out on the roof and captured the two scoundrels after a sharp chase over the roofs of the neighboring house. At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, they gave their names as John Keating and Charles O'Neill. Justice Morgan held them in $1,000 bail each for trial.

CONSOLIDATION OF BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

The Elm Place and State Street Congregational Churches of Brooklyn have, with great unanimity, resolved to become consolidated in a united society, to be known as the Union Congregational Church, and steps are being taken to perfect the organization. Meanwhile the Elm Place Church is occupied by Dr. Porteus and his congregation with the view of purchase, and the prospective Union Church worships in the commodious edifice on the corner of Hoyt and State streets. The church is capable of seating about 1,000 people. The sale of one of the edifices will probably put the other entirely out of debt. The combination of the strength and vitality of the two churches in one will also be calculated to make it a thrifty, vigorous, working church. The union enterprise thus commences under very promising auspices.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

While Frederick Longbrich, aged twenty, of No. 13 Spring street, was walking along the bulkhead at Pier No. 13, North River, he became engaged in a scuffle with some stranger and was pushed overboard. He was rescued by some of the bystanders and taken to his home. Henry Jones, aged forty, of No. 13 James street, fell overboard from the bulkhead, between Piers No. 23 and 24, East River, yesterday morning. He was rescued from drowning by Patrolmen Meyers and Peters, of the Second Precinct. Andrew Conner, of No. 84 Warren street, while intoxicated, fell into the East River from Pier No. [illegible], yesterday. He was rescued by Patrolman [illegible]

OUR MARKETS.

PECULIARITIES OF FULTON AND JEFFERSON.

THE FISH BUSINESS—THE EATING-SALOON TRADE—HOW FAMILIES AND HOTELS ARE SUPPLIED.

There are two parts to Fulton Market, and of one we propose to speak but briefly; partly because it is pretty well known, but chiefly because, except in minor details, it is very much like other markets. Fulton Market proper, as distinguished from the second part, does a trade of about $10,000,000 a year in almost every edible article. The most prominent single trade is that in oysters, amounting in itself to $1,000,000 a year. It is from this market that most of the hotels and steam-ship lines are supplied. The firm of Ottman & Co. alone furnish meat to the Windsor, St. Nicholas, and Fifth Avenue Hotels, and to the Gilsey House. Usually the busy hours are from 10 to 11 A. M., and from 5 to 6 P. M. The stands here rent for about $3 a week, and are worth from $2,500 upward. Indeed, one prominent dealer said that he had recently refused $25,000 for his stand, which included four ordinary stands of six feet each. It is almost impossible to avoid a comparison with Fifth avenue real estate. Worthy of notice, too, are the eating saloons. Fulton Market oysters are famous everywhere, and Dorlon & Shaffer have long enjoyed the reputation of serving them in the best style. Theirs is the largest oyster saloon, but, so far as size goes, it is inferior to Sweet's dining rooms. But that is a general restaurant, by no means confining itself to oysters, and is opposite to the market rather than within.

Probably not a dozen of our readers ever went directly across from Fulton Market to Fulton Fish Market. Indeed, we doubt whether an equal number ever paid the building sufficient attention to be able to call up its image in their minds. And yet that not very clean looking structure accommodates eighteen firms who do a business collectively of $5,000,000 a year. The greater part of their business is in the City. They ship their scaly merchandise as far west as Omaha, as far north as Portland, as far south as Charleston, and to almost every intermediate village of 600 inhabitants. Some of the fish go in refrigerator cars, but when they are packed in ice in barrels or boxes the ice is renewed every thirty-six hours. To try to tell the kind of fish sold would be an endless task, but a few fragments may be worth collecting. In this season from forty to one hundred varieties of fish are sold here, from the rare, delicious, and beautiful trout to the worthless and ugly sea-robin. To make a rough generalization, fresh-water fish are most abundant in Winter, commencing from September with Lake white-fish, and salt-water fish in Summer. Only three varieties can be called staple. They are cod, haddock, and halibut. Of the first and the last 100,000 pounds each are daily received. Halibut weigh up to 250 pounds, and are caught with hook and line on Nantucket Shoals. Haddock come from the same place, and so do cod, except in winter, when they are found most abundantly on the south side of Long Island. In their season, also from 50,000 to 75,000 pounds of blue-fish are daily received. Among the luxuries are turtles and soft-shell crabs. The former come from Cedar Keys, Florida. They are not a very speedy or ferocious animal, and so are easily caught and turned on their backs. There they are obliging enough to wait until they are shipped, which need not be very soon, as they will live six weeks out of water. There is no particular need of feeding them, except to prevent their getting thin, and therefore light. So, with a due regard to the principles of profit and humanity they are fed with cabbage leaves and water-melon rind. Big ones weigh 250 pounds. Soft-shell crabs come from New-Jersey and Chesapeake Bay. They are common crabs which have cast their hard shell and are only just beginning to assume another. The process is called by fishermen "tempering," and twelve hours after it begins the soft shell becomes a hard-shell crab. They are packed for shipping two deep in shallow boxes, with great uniformity, and after many miles of travel are as lively as when first caught. H. M. Rogers & Co. are the principal crab and turtle firm. They daily sell 150 to 200 dozen crabs, at $2 to $3 per dozen. Of turtles, they have 200 head in stock. The principal fish dealers in the market are H. C. Rogers, S. P. Miller, and Moore & Lamphear. Business is usually slack in July and January. During the day the busiest hours are in the early night, when the fish begin to come in, and in the early morning. Stands are worth up to $10,000, ($7,000 has been paid for a half one,) and rents run up from $1,500.

This market is a dirty one. Not the inside of the market, or the fish market, which is perhaps necessarily dirty, but the surrounding streets and gutters. For their condition, unless there is some unknown excuse, somebody is to blame.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

Everybody may fairly be presumed to know where Washington and Fulton Markets are, for their very names indicate their situation in part. But it is not so with Jefferson Market, and so we suppose there are some few persons who will not feel insulted to be told that it occupies the triangle formed by the intersection of Greenwich and Sixth avenues and West Tenth street. Among its peculiarities are its flower and plant trade, which is quite extensive in the Spring, and occupies two stands on the exterior of the market; and its Police Court, which daily disposes of more cases than any other court in the City. Sometimes, though rarely, so many as 300 cases are disposed of on a single day. The chief characteristic of the market is that its main support are private families who are willing to pay good prices for a good article. Hence, if quality is not considered, Jefferson Market prices rule high. It is little more than a branch of Washington Market, to which its butchers and green grocers go every morning at about 2 o'clock to get their daily supplies. They easily return, of course, by 9 o'clock, and from then to 12 o'clock is the busy time of the day for all but the fish men, who keep their stalls open till 6 o'clock. In the market there are twelve butcher stands, four vegetable, (which also sell fruit,) four fish, five butter, and three pork stands. It is doubtful whether $500 would buy the poorest of them all, and some would bring $2,000 each. They rent for from $2 to $4 per week, collected fortnightly by the Clerk of the market. As before hinted, the business done here is mostly retail, and yet the firm of Gayles & Cornell is so remarkable among butchers as to attract attention. The firm supplies meat to Blackwell's Island, the National and French lines of steamers, and to the Metropolitan Hotel, and the Astor House. This within the City. Then each morning they ship large quantities to Fire Island, Sharon Springs, and Saratoga. Besides this they have a commission business in Washington Market and a packing house on Eleventh street. Their ice-houses are like caverns, and will keep meat sweet and nice for two weeks. In all this single firm handles 20,000 pounds of meat daily. The general business of the market being to furnish family and hotel supplies, it does not run in any particular direction. Just without the market stands an immense fire-bell, which is no longer used except to toll out the hours of noon and 9 P. M. Like the other markets the accommodations here are wretched, but unlike the others there is some prospect of an immediate improvement. The situation is a very good one; the reputation of the market is established; there is need for a good market in this vicinity, and the court, which is situated on the same isolated plot of ground, is about to put up a new building. All this favors the erection of a new market. The general expectation seems to be that it will soon be erected. The market is kept in an excellent sanitary condition by the stall-owners.

OTHER MARKETS.

Manhattan Market is not a City market, and the amount of traffic done there is inconsiderable. It attracts attention because of its possibilities. The contrast in the case of Washington Market between the market and the market-house is completely reversed. Instead of an immense trade in shabby accommodations there is almost nothing done in accommodations really Metropolitan. Stands here rent for about $2 50 per week, and are worth only nominal prices, as there are dozens of empty ones.

The markets above noticed might, perhaps, be called representative, as well as the most considerable in the City. To notice the others in detail would be only to record differences hardly worthy of it. Below is given a catalogue of the different City markets, and the private market—Manhattan—with their locations. The list may derive some additional value from the fact that a diligent research failed to reveal anything of the kind in the directory.

Catharine Market—East River, foot of Catharine street.
Centre Market—At Grand and Centre streets.
Clinton Market—Foot of Canal and Spring streets.
Eighteenth Ward Market—East River, foot of Eighteenth street.
Essex Market—At Essex and Grand streets.
Franklin Market—Old Slip.
Fulton Market—Occupies the block bounded by Fulton, South, Beekman, and Front streets.
Gouverneur Market—Foot of Gouverneur street.
Manhattan Market—North River, foot of Thirty-fourth street.
Tompkins Market—Seventh Street and Third avenue.
Union Market—Junction Houston and Second streets.
[illegible] bounded by Washington, Fulton, West, and Vesey streets.
West Washington Market—Between West street and the river, opposite Old Washington Market.

THE BOSTON WATER WORKS.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TUNNEL FOR THE SUDBURY RIVER SUPPLY.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The Sudbury River as a source of water supply for the City of Boston, while offering, in the judgment of competent engineers, greater advantages than any other, also involved the construction of a tunnel 4,635 feet in length. The plan adopted for the tunnel specified that it should have a width of ten feet on the bottom and widen to eleven feet three inches above the bottom, while the arch, nine and one-fourth feet high, should be a semi-circle five feet in diameter. The grade of the tunnel should be one foot per mile. The plan also provided for a central shaft 1,700 feet from the western end. The greatest perpendicular distance of the tunnel below the surface is 124 feet. The contract for the completion of this work was awarded to Messrs. Lobdell & Phelps, who entered upon the undertaking last September. The western end is about five minutes' walk from the station at Newton Centre, on the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad, and the eastern is at the margin of the reservoir. At the west end tunnelling was long delayed by the amount of excavation necessary before the rock was found suitable for an arch. A large amount of hoisting was done by horse-power. The heading was begun Feb. 14, and having advanced eighteen feet, March 11, its progress was delayed by the labor of constructing a portable railroad for the removal of the stone blasted out, so that by the 1st of April a total advance of only thirty-eight feet was made. During April the heading was advanced forty-one feet, May twenty-four feet, June thirty-seven feet, and July seventy feet, making, Aug. 1, a total progress of 210 feet. The drilling at this end has all been done by hand, two shifts of men, each working ten hours in twenty-four until July 9, since which time three shifts have been employed eight hours each. The rock found for about 115 feet was a very hard conglomerate and difficult to work. A quality of slate yielding much more readily has since been struck. The miners are able to average about fifteen feet a day. Preparations are also making for proceeding with the conduit from the west end of the tunnel toward the river, stone and cement having already been brought for the concrete.

The central shaft, also begun in September, eleven by twenty feet, was carried down to grade fifty-two and a half feet, about the middle of December. Here pumping was necessary, which was done by steam, as was also the elevating of earth and stone. The first eighteen feet was mostly earth, but the remaining distance was solid conglomerate. Tunneling was begun Jan. 9, and on the first of February progress had been made, west twelve feet, and east sixteen feet. During February progress was made, west thirty feet, east twenty-one feet; March, west thirty-seven feet, east twenty-four feet; April, west forty-three feet, east twenty-seven feet; May, west eleven feet, east only three feet, work being almost entirely stopped at this heading by a strike among the miners; June, west twenty-one feet, east twenty-six feet; July, west forty-three feet, east fifty-three feet, making a total at the shaft, (including its length, twenty feet,) of 387 feet. Here, also, the drilling was nearly all done by hand until about June 1, since which time compressed air drills have been in use. For a time steam-power of a small amount was used for dumping out the water, which rapidly entered, and for elevating the stone and earth, but about the 1st of June boilers of 100-horse power capacity were set, and three of Winchester & Hight's compressors now furnish air, with a pressure of sixty pounds, for the drills below, and also for the drills at the eastern heading, to which a four-inch iron pipe has been laid. A double elevator also is carried by a very unique and ingenious engine lately patented and built expressly for this place by Mr. O. D. Tufts, of East Boston. Small cars, loaded with the loosened stone at the headings, run upon tracks to the elevator, by which they are raised to the surface to be trundled away and emptied, and afterward returned. Rough buildings are erected for the protection of the men and machinery, while several very small buildings, placed at a proper distance, contain the giant powder, a comparatively safe preparation of nitro-glycerine, and the other explosives used in blasting. Electrical batteries are employed in firing the charges, so that any number are fired at the same instant, both with greater effect and with less danger than with fuse.

The eastern end of the tunnel was begun about the same time as the western, but has progressed much more rapidly by the constant use of steam and of compressed air drills, which pierce the conglomerate far more rapidly than can be done by hand. This has been the most favorable point of working. The following progress has been made: To January, twenty feet; during January, forty-nine feet; February, sixty-four feet; March, eighty feet; April, ninety-three feet; May, sixty-eight feet; June, sixty-three feet; and July, seventy-nine feet, making a total at this heading, Aug. 1, of 522 feet, and a total of the headings, including the length of the shaft, of 1,119 feet, which increased by the length of the terminal trenches, (445 feet,) made by the removal of about 6,000 cubic yards of earth and more than 3,000 cubic yards of stone, makes a grand total of 1,564 feet, or nearly one-third of the 5,080 feet included in the contract, which specifies that the tunnel shall be completed on the 1st of August, 1876. By the introduction of machinery the work is progressing at a rate which will complete the whole much sooner than the time specified. It is found that owing to the solidity of the rock little or no masonry will be needed in the tunnel.

THE NIPSIC.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW SLOOP—HER DIMENSIONS, ARMAMENT, &C.

The following description is published of the new ship Nipsic, now building at the Washington Navy-yard:

"There is now being constructed in the western ship-house a new sloop-of-war to be known as the Nipsic, to take the place of the old vessel of that name now laid up in ordinary at the yard. The design for this vessel was made by Chief Naval Constructor Isaiah Hanscom, of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The work of preparing the timbers for the frame was commenced in September last, and her keel was laid on the 8th of November. About one-half of the work on her hull is done, and it is said that should occasion require it she can be launched in thirty days, but it is not probable that she will be in the water for many months to come, as the force of workmen in the Construction Department has been very small lately.

The dimensions of the Nipsic will be as follows: Extreme length, 201 feet; length between perpendiculars, 183 feet; beam, extreme, 35 feet 5 inches; beam, molded, 34 feet; depth of hold from throat of floors to gun deck, 16 feet 2 inches; timber and room, 2 feet 6 inches; siding of frames, 10 inches; molding, size of frame at throat, 1 foot 2 inches; molding, size of frame at head, 6 inches; thickness of planking, 4 inches. She is to be bark-rigged. The length of her mainmast will be 62 feet above deck; main topmast, 44 feet; main topgallantmast, 23 feet; main royalmast, 15 feet 4 inches; gaff, 27 feet; length of foremast above deck, 57 feet 2 inches; main topmast, 41 feet; topgallantmast, 21 feet 4 inches; royalmast, 14 feet 3 inches; gaff, 27 feet; length of mizzenmast above deck, 55 feet; mizzen topmast, 31 feet; mizzen topgallantmast, 15 feet; gaff, 32 feet; length of bowsprit, 25 feet 6 inches; jib-boom, 21 feet; flying jib-boom, 17 feet. She is to have a cabin 30 feet long, fitted up with two staterooms, a wash and bath-room. At the forward end of the cabin is to be the Captain's office, pantry, armory, and signal store-rooms. The after berth-deck contains the ward-room and storage.

The ward-room is to be fitted up for ten staterooms for officers; the storage is to be fitted up for eight berths, with necessary pantry and store-rooms. The forward berth-deck is to be fitted up for the crew. The forward part will be used as a sick-bay. In the after part of the berth-deck will be the dispensary and issuing room of the purser.

When the Nipsic is finished she will be classed as third-rate and carry five guns, four broadside and one pivot, but should emergency require it four additional guns can be mounted on her.

The engines intended for the Nipsic were to be compound engines. A contract was made with Messrs. William Wright & Co., of Newburg, N. Y., for the building of them, and they were built and finished in first-class style, but the building in which they were stored was burned down a few days ago, and the machinery for propelling our new ship was also destroyed. The Government does not suffer from the accident, as the work, according to the contract, could not become the property of the Navy Department until it was delivered at the yard in this city.

THE LATEST BLACKMAILING DODGE.

The Albany *Journal* of Saturday evening supplies the following:

"A few days since we alluded to the fact that a fellow named Briggs, whose head-quarters are in this city, was endeavoring to blackmail persons by inclosing to to them an advertisement of a book styled *Grant and his Officeholders*, and directing attention to a portion of the book which was said to reflect on the character of the recipient of the note accompanying the slip. Chief Maloy this morning received the following note from another person who had been selected as a victim:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DOVER,
DOVER, Del., Aug. 6, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Seeing in THE NEW-YORK TIMES an article exposing an attempt at blackmailing by one calling himself Gen. Briggs, of your city, I thought I would inclose to you the evidence of a similar, indeed identical, attempt upon me. I inclose to you just as it was received. You will observe the letters are verbatim (copies, with the exception, I believe, of one word. Make what use you please of the inclosed; it possesses no value or interest to me.

Yours, &c., J. H. BATEMAN.

Efforts are being made to find said Briggs, and if they should prove successful he will be afforded an opportunity of learning a trade by which he may earn a living hereafter."

THE HARVEST IN MINNESOTA.

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* of the 6th inst. says: "Gentlemen who came in yesterday from the western end of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad report that the wheat along the line is fully two-thirds cut, and has generally been secured in fine condition. The farmers feel cheerful over the result, particularly in the western counties, where they had reason to fear, a few weeks ago, that nothing would [illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Ewen, aged twenty-six, of Astoria, while intoxicated fell overboard at Pier No. 23, East River, and was rescued from drowning by some citizens.

Maurice Leslie and Emil Melzer were held in $1,000 bail each by Justice Kasmire, yesterday, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 46 Division street.

The funeral of Ex-Detective John G. Tully will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 528 Pacific street, Brooklyn.

During a quarrel, yesterday afternoon, between William Roden, aged seventeen, of No. 35 Amity street, and John McKeever, aged fifteen, of No. 40 West Thirteenth street, Roden stabbed McKeever in the left arm, inflicting a severe wound. Roden was arrested.

James Battel, aged seventy, of No. 312 East Twentieth street, died yesterday morning at his residence from the effects of injuries received on the 31st ult. by being knocked down by a runaway team at Twenty-third street and Third avenue. Coroner Croker was notified to hold an inquest.

During a family quarrel in the apartments of Peter McGraun, Sr., at No. 430 East Thirteenth street, early yesterday morning, his son, Peter McGraun, Jr., aged eighteen, threw an earthen bowl at his father. The bowl struck his infant sister on the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The injured child was attended by Police Surgeon Maclay, and young McGraun was locked up.

A balcony in the rear of No. 445 East Twentieth street, to which some children had attached a swing, gave way yesterday afternoon and fell. Thomas Murphy, aged five years, of No. 339 Avenue A, who was swinging on the balcony at the time, was severely cut on the head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. John O'Hearn, aged twenty-five, of No. 445 East Twentieth street, who was sitting on the balcony, received a severe cut on his fore-head.

At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon two young men entered the coal office of J. B. Guest, at Forty-seventh street and Eleventh avenue, and informed the clerk that they wished to purchase some coal. While the clerk was absent with one of the young men in the yard, his confederate forced open the money-drawer, but found it empty. Both of the young men left hurriedly without purchasing any coal, and escaped before the attempted robbery was discovered.

BROOKLYN.

A mounted police officer did good service yesterday in preventing the racing of fast teams on the Bedford avenue drive.

Anna J. Breakey, aged fourteen, of No. 178 Johnson street, fell from the fire-escape of her residence yesterday afternoon, and was fatally injured.

Theodore Terry, a clerk, residing at No. 631 DeKalb avenue, was arrested yesterday for stealing a wagon, value $130, from the stable of Thos. Terry, No. 1,012 Gates avenue.

Bishop Loughlin yesterday laid the corner-stone of the German Catholic Hospital, on the Bushwick Boulevard, with appropriate ceremonies. A large number of persons were present.

William Hegewish, of No. 648 Broadway, was arrested by Officer Guire, of the Twelfth Precinct, for stealing a wagon from F. Huess, of No. 1,054 Broadway, who refused to appear against him, and he was discharged.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of Mrs. Augusta Schlichting, aged forty-three years, who has been missing since the 6th inst., was found in the Passaic River, near the steel works, Newark, yesterday afternoon. The remains were horribly disfigured, either by fishes or by decomposition, and were only identified by her clothing.

A fire which occurred in White's edged-tool factory, on Commercial Dock, Newark, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, damaged the building and stock about $1,500. The fire broke out in the engine-room and communicated with the tempering-room, which is used conjointly by Mr. White and the Richardson Saw Company.

LONG ISLAND.

The camp-meeting of the German Methodists will commence at Sea Cliff Grove on Wednesday next, the 12th inst. A large attendance is anticipated.

A farmer named Johnson, of St. Johnland, on Friday last shot two dogs which were chasing his sheep, and upon examining his flock afterward found that five or six had been killed and a number of others badly bitten.

The United States steamer Bluelight, Commander L. A. Beardslee, in the service of the Fishery Commissioners, is engaged in examining the bays and inlets at the east end of the island, with the purpose of obtaining information regarding the habits of all the fish frequenting the waters there. The steamer was in Greenport Harbor last week.

The Board of Health of the town of Brookhaven have adopted stringent ordinances against all manner of nuisances contiguous to dwellings or highways, and have taken measures to prevent the spread of any contagious diseases. They have also passed a dog law, which directs all dogs to be muzzled between Aug. 1 and Oct. 1, the penalty otherwise to the owner being $25 in each case.

The great clam-bed discovered some time ago at the mouth of Glen Cove Harbor has attracted a large number of enterprising bay-men, who have been industriously engaged in dredging it. Up to Saturday last from 36,000 to 40,000 bushels had been secured, which have been sold at the Glen Cove docks for 88 cents a bushel, and in New-York at 90 cents. The bay-men are each making from $8 to $10 a day.

A letter received at Greenport from the friends of Rose Fennell, whose body was found in the Sound at Inlet Point a week or two ago, gave information that she had a sum of money sewed up in her garments. Coroner Skinner, therefore, had her remains disinterred on Saturday, and in the binding of her skirt found £4 10s.—two and a half sovereigns in gold, and a draft for £2. The money was taken in charge by the Coroner, and the body was reinterred. She came from North Vassalborough, Me., and was on her way to Europe, having secured a passage on board the steam-ship Italy.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY ON UNION HILL, N. J.

A most daring though unsuccessful attempt at highway robbery occurred about two miles beyond the Schutzen Park, Union Hill, last evening. As Mr. and Mrs. Van Smiler, of New-York, who had been carriage-riding on the Paterson Plank Road during the afternoon, were approaching a bend in the road, three ruffians, who were lying concealed in the bushes, sprang forward almost unawares. One held the horse's bridle, while the other two were on either side of the vehicle. They demanded the money and jewelry of their would-be victims. Mrs. Van Smiler fainted when the robbers made the demand. Mr. Van Smiler, instead of complying with their request, drew his revolver and rapidly fired two shots at the robbers, who immediately fled. They drove to Hoboken, where they related the strange affair. It is not known whether any of the thieves were shot or not. Inquiry at Police Head-quarters failed to confirm the report.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.

Persia Quinlan, aged thirty-two, of No. 224 West Thirty-third street, fell out of a second-story window of his residence at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and sustained serious injuries....Charles Glover, aged twenty-six, of No. 26 Grand street, fell out of the second-story window of his residence at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....Hannah Alber, aged sixty-five, fell down a flight of stairs at her residence, No. 162 Worth street, yesterday, and was seriously injured. She was cared for at Park Hospital.

FIGHT AT A WAKE.

While Wm. McTeague, a resident of Hunter's Point, Long Island, was attending the "wake" of a friend at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and First avenue, early yesterday morning, he became engaged in a quarrel with James Fagan. The latter struck him on the head with a slung shot, inflicting two severe scalp wounds. McTeague was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. Fagan fled immediately after the fracas and made his escape.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. S. W. Crawford, United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Dr. H. M. Wells, United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, of Minnesota, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

B. G. Jayne, formerly Special Agent of the Treasury Department, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Attorney General Stephen H. Phillips, of the Sandwich Islands, is at the Westminster Hotel.

ACTIVITY IN TROY IRON WORKS.

The Troy *Times* of Saturday evening says: "During the past week Corning's star forge and steam mill have been running on full time, and will continue in the same manner during the coming week. The water mill will run one turn, and operations in the spike factory will be continued. We understand that Burdens' steam mill on the flats will start up Monday, and that four horse-shoe machines will be run at the upper mill. The puddlers will not resume work in the upper mill until week after next. This resumption of work gives employment to about 800 people, and many rejoice thereat. The workmen are months behind in their payments, and it will take some time before business at the iron works will regain its wonted activity."

SCIENTIFIC BALLOONING.

The London *Daily News* describes at length an experimental balloon ascent which took place from Woolwich Arsenal on the 25th inst., under very favorable circumstances. The strong westerly winds which rendered an ascent out of the question had abated, and there was almost a dead calm, the best condition possible for the ascent. The apparatus to be tested was the invention of Mr. C. A. Bowdler, who hoped by its means to steer the balloon in the air at an angle of deviation more or less deflecting from the direction of the wind. The value of such a discovery in a military point of view may be estimated by the one fact alone that it would enable a General to communicate with his friends in a beleaguered town or fortress, by a careful calculation of distances, forces of wind, and the deflecting power of his machinery. Mr. Coxwell, who holds foremost place among professional aeronauts, liberally placed his large balloon at the service of Mr. Bowdler, believing that there was something in his theory of propulsion different to anything which had yet been tried; and permission was readily given by the Government to inflate the balloon at the gas-works of the Royal Arsenal, Major Beaumont, the President of the Army Balloon Committee, himself a skilled aeronaut, being authorized to represent the War Office. The balloon employed was a nearly new one, in which Mr. Coxwell had made but three ascents, christened "The City of York" by the Lady Mayoress of that city. Its height, independent of the car, is eighty feet, and it contained when inflated 60,000 cubic feet of gas, so that it is a large balloon—too large, the inventor thought, for a fair trial of his steering apparatus; but Mr. Bowdler, sanguine of success, simply stipulated that any results he might obtain should be reckoned slightly above their value, in consequence of his being at this disadvantage. At 3 o'clock the balloon was fully inflated, and there was assembled a large number of spectators connected with the scientific branches of the army or the manufacturing departments. The four passengers in the balloon were Major Beaumont, Mr. Coxwell, Mr. Bowdler, and a stalwart sapper, Sergt. T. Murray, to assist in working the steering machinery. This was fixed to the car in a few minutes. A tall frame of wood was lashed inside, containing a few small cogwheels and a common crank handle, while outside and above the car were fixed in connection with it two fans or screw propellers, precisely like the screw of a ship, and made apparently of tin or zinc. The simple nature of the affair and its immense disproportion to the colossal balloon which towered above it suggested a very general doubt whether it could have any influence or control over the course which the monster must take if left to sail free before the wind, and opinions were unreservedly expressed by men who have studied the question that the object aimed at can never be attained until some agency more potent than manual power can be carried with the balloon—some engine which shall be capable of driving an arrangement of fans at a high speed, but weigh only a few pounds. Mr. Bowdler's apparatus was but three feet in diameter, and its rate of motion 12 or 14 revolutions per second. Delorne's apparatus, designed by the French Naval Architect, is to have a screw 16 feet high, and a much more rapid speed is calculated upon; but it is difficult to see how it can be obtained except by largely augmenting the motive power. The second screw in Mr. Bowdler's machine was fixed vertically, just below the other, and with this he proposed to raise and depress the balloon. It was decided to try this first. Major Beaumont, mounted in the rigging, took command, and Mr. Coxwell, by a careful expenditure of ballast, got his balloon, which was held captive by a guy rope, to a nice balance about twenty feet from the ground. The Major gave the order, and the inventor and his soldier assistant toiled at the crank, while the vertical fan spun round, but no other effect was produced, the balloon neither rising nor falling, to all appearances, a single inch. Major Beaumont suggested that perhaps the handle had been turned the wrong way, and proposed another trial. The balloon was brought to a balance again, this time close to the ground, and when the machinery was set going it slowly but unmistakably began to rise, until it was checked by the guy rope, about forty feet from the ground. What was even more convincing, as soon as the crank ceased work the balloon began to descend, and descended till it touched the earth. The experiment was repeated several times, and always with the same result; the balloon rose when the fan was at work, sometimes very slowly, but it always came down when the apparatus stopped. The order was next given to release the balloon in order to try the propeller in the higher air. It ascended almost perpendicularly, the Major still in the shrouds, and Mr. Coxwell standing on the edge of the car. The spectators below were unable to see what effect the steering apparatus had, as the balloon soon attained a considerable altitude, and disappeared in misty clouds as it drifted slowly away north-eastward. After ascending about a thousand feet, the steering apparatus was tried, but failed to have the slightest apparent effect on the course of the balloon. It developed, however, one unexpected quality—it enabled the aeronauts to make the balloon revolve either to the left or the left, according to the way in which the fan was worked. In the opinion of the Government officer, it quite failed to fulfill its original object. After making a low dip over the Essex marshes by letting out gas, and repeating the trial without success, the ballast was discharged, and the balloon ascended an altitude of two miles. The sky being hazy, this carried them through a thick cloud, which quite hid the earth from sight, and gave the voyagers a splendid view of the sun's effect upon the upper surface of the clouds. After enjoying this for a while they opened the valve, and dropped down, alighting safely, at 7 o'clock, on the farm of Mr. Morris, at Cray's Hill, nine miles from Romford, and four miles from Pitsea Station, on the Tilbury and Southend line.

OBITUARY.

JOHN STANTON GOULD.

John Stanton Gould, the eminent scientist, died at his residence, Hudson, N. Y., of congestion of the lungs, on Saturday night, in the sixty-third year of his age. Deceased was one of the most eminent scientists in the State. He was for some years President of the State Agricultural Society, and was widely known as a profound thinker, an industrious student, and a popular essayist and lecturer on scientific subjects.

COMPLIMENTS FOR A REGIMENT.

Maj. Gen. Crook has issued a general order at the Head-quarters of the Department of Arizona, in which he says:

"It is with a feeling of more than passing regret that the department commander, in obedience to the order transferring it to another field of duty, parts with the Twenty-third Infantry. An association that commenced in the Winter campaign of 1866-7, in the mountain passes of Idaho—a campaign of unusual hardship, from the terrible cold and driving snows that characterized it; continued in every part of the Pacific slope where the hostile Indian has made war on civilization, from British Columbia to Mexico; and closing with the late campaigns under the burning sun of Arizona—has convinced him that the regiment numbers among its officers and men as thorough and devoted soldiers as the service can boast. If long, arduous, and brilliant service under adverse circumstances, in most inhospitable climates, entitles a regiment to anything, surely the Twenty-third Infantry deserves well of its commanders and the country."

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9.—The Printing Cloths market was inactive during the past week, with sales only of 7,200 pieces 64x64 Standard, and Extras at 5⅝c., 30 days. Price at the close, 5½c. cash, or 5⅝c., 30 days, for extra and good Standard, with some offers reported at 5½c., 30 days.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship America, from Bremen.—Bertha Dennecke, Philippine Brackenridge and family, Dr. Franz Wagner, Thos. Spunar, R. J. Bolken and wife, C. M. Von Baur, F. Reringer, G. A. Supkraut and family, Wm. Wheatley, Jr., E. Gross, Rosalie Bredt, S. Brandeis, Maria Boeckmann and family, John Boschen and wife, F. Bollmann, Wm. Busch, Rosine Daeuble, Maria E. Meyer and five children, Edward Pape and son, Moritz Lange, Gustav Hoyer, Adolph Schlaberg, Sophie Bieringer, J. G. Schenk and family, Jonas Strauss, John C. Henk, H. B. Miliere, Freid'k Shulz, S. H. Schmidt and wife, Amalia Schanzenbacher, Wm. Lenkner, Aug. Bargschulze, Clara Boddeker, Herm. Meyer, Leop. Meyer, Wm. Schmeir, John Homer, D. Guiterez, J. Guiteres, C. Lazard, Jane Howell, E. Howell, J. McGlaisyer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:05 | Sun sets....7:05 | Moon rises...3:06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:39 | Gov. Island.7:28 | Hell Gate...8:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Aug. 9.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship America, (Ger.,) De Limon, Bremen July 25, and Southampton 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced continual westerly winds and rough sea the entire passage; from lat. 45, 60, had dense fogs, and Aug. 8, off Sable Island, had a very heavy gale and tremendous sea from S. S. W.; 9th, off Shinnecock, exchanged night signals with an Inman steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Aug. 1, and Key West 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Aug. 4, 60 miles N. W. from Tortugas, passed steam-ship Carondelet, hence for New-Orleans; same time, saw steam-ship Tonawanda, bound S.; 5th, off Alligator Reef, passed brig Kodiak, bound N.; 8th, 35 miles N. from Hatteras, passed schr. Hattie E. Simpson, (of Portland,) bound S.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

United States steamer Dispatch, ——, Philadelphia.

Bark Jane Adeline, Lindsay, Porto Cabello, 21 ds., with coffee, cocoa, &c., to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turks Island,) [illegible], Guantanamo 16 ds., with sugar to order; vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Lady Salisbury, (of Plymouth, [illegible]), [illegible] ds., in ballast to [illegible]

[illegible] empty barrels to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. July 16, lat. 45 lon. 57, passed several icebergs.

Brig Nuovo San Michele, (Ital.,) Sterabe, Malaga 41 ds., with mdse. to Hatton, Watson & Co., vessel to master.

Schr. Wm. Buck, Miller, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

WIND—sundown, light, N. W., cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 9.—Arr. steamers Sea Gull, from Charleston; Lucille, from Wilmington, N. C.; John W. Garrett, from New-York; Vineland, from New-York; F. W. Brune, from New-York; John S. Shriver and Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; Wm. Woodward, from New-York, and Wm. Whildin from Philadelphia; schrs. Peerless, from St. John, P. R.; Jessee Hart, from Kennebec; Fannie W. Johnson, from Boston; Dora L. Prindall, from Boston.

Cld. steamers Octorara, for New-York; Wm. Whildin, for Philadelphia; Elizabeth, for New-York; schrs. Armida, Hall, and Samuel Hart, for Boston; Charley Woolsey, for New-Haven; Annie P. Chase, for Providence; W. L. Layton, for Boston.

Sld. steamer Ohio, for Bremen; barks Elverton, for Rio; Carlotta, for Belfast, Ireland; brigs Chattanooga, for Ponce, P. R.; F. H. Todd, for Marseilles; Eydia Cole, for St. Jago.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Arr. steamer Parthia, Watson, from Liverpool; schrs. Index, Garrison, from Savannah; David Faust, Smith, from Philadelphia; Rescue, Burnham, from Weehawken; Billow, Averill, from New-York.

Sld. Aug. 8, steamers Saragossa, Roman, and Flag.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 9.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York.

Sld. schr. Lucy D, from Philadelphia.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 9.—Sld. steam-ship City of Austin, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Arr. at the Passes, steam-ships Western Metropolis, from New-York; St. Louis, from Liverpool, and the French steamer Sully, from Vera Cruz.

Sld. steam-ships Souder, Jamaican, and Knickerbocker.

On the bar, bound out, steamer Alice.

Bound in, steamer Cortes.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Cld. steam-ship Ponce, for Liverpool; barks Maria, for Genoa; Elena, for Ivigtut; schrs. H. A. Taber, for Fulton, Texas; E. H. Naylor, for Salem; Hamburg, for New-London; A. E. Safford, for Pawtucket; B. S. Sherman, for Boston; R. H. Shannon, for Cambridge; C. E. Paige, for Charlestown; Louis Smith, for Portsmouth, N. H.; M. E. Graham, for Hallowell; Lillie Falkenberg, for Georgetown; Controller, for Washington; S. J. Knight, for do.; Kate Rommel, for do.; S. R. Sharp, for do.; Lulu Lynn, for Richmond; John P. Kelsey, for Portsmouth, Va.

Arr., brig Eiche, from Curacoa; schrs. Emma B. Potter, from Maracaibo; Henry Waddington, from Exuma; E. H. Nayton, from Gloucester; Edgar, from Nanticoke River; J. Kirkman, from Ovancock, Va.; Mary Jane, from Newtown, Md.

Arr. at Chester 8th, brig Mary E. Rowland, from Old Harbor, Jamaica.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 9.—Sld. steam-ship C. W. Lord, for Philadelphia; brig Amisteed, for Palma.

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